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PASTORAL SYMPHONY

—Chiman Mewada

INDIA—CHINA—RUSSIA

SHORT STORY

By S. MUZUMDAR

The Pity Of Growing Old

Biren was on a visit to me in this out of the way, distant corner of India. For years he had lived in Europe but the scare of war sent him hurriedly home. He liked my lonely bungalow, far out of town and shadowed, it seemed, over by a gigantic peak of the Jammu foothills ever veiled in a thin blue mist and hovering over our little town like a stooping giant.

Both of us were incorrigible bachelors, hardened thoroughly in a bachelor's characteristic egotism and selfishness, and we were well past the age when one thinks of taking a partner in life. We were boyhood friends and had grown up together till the end of our college days, when we parted and drifted away from each other. He was once a charming handsome young man but now I was surprised to see him stout, his middle part protruding and hair turned almost grey and thin. He reminded me that I too was not unchanged though I retained a well-knit body. Alas! time had left the thin lines of the inroads it was making on my face.

We came to talk of the imperceptible pace of this change with regret in our voice. Who does not regret this downfall of youth, this catastrophe of a change which can never be repaired!

"My dear man," Biren was saying, "one does not perceive the work that age is accomplishing, because it is slow and regular, and modifies one's visage so gradually that the transition is unseen."

We were in the garden sitting under the poin-cinea; suddenly Biren stopped talking and his eyes seemed to be rivetted upon some object in the distance. "Who is she? who is that girl under the porch?" he exclaimed in a slightly agitated tone.

I turned round to see what moved him. "Oh! she is Omrah, my gardner's daughter," I laughed. "I have in a way brought her up as my child. She has the run of my house and renders me a lot of service."

"A 'mali's' daughter you said: but she is fit to adorn a throne, to brighten a palace!"

"Omrah," I called out, "come hither and salute this new sahib, who is my friend."

She came hurriedly, her blue cotton pyjama swishing, her orange veil floating in the breeze like a pennon. Biren grew sentimental at the proximity of the exquisite Pathan girl. He gave her a rupee and asked me to bless her for him as he didn't speak her language.

"How I pity them, Benoy, these poor beings," he ruminated when Omrah was gone. "All their happiness, all their power, all their life is in their beauty which lasts but a brief decade. Your exquisite Omrah will wilt and wither like a rose when her tenure of youth has been lived, her perfume will be dissipated in the air, and nothing on earth will preserve her against age, the destroyer of youth, the remorseless maker of ugliness."

The next day Biren got a lot of costly presents for Omrah, mostly garments and lovely trinkets. "Beware, old fellow," I warned him, "Omrah is married. Do nothing to raise the devil of jealousy in the heart of a young Pathan husband."

After dinner that night we were sitting in the parlour for a smoke. Biren was pulling at his pipe in a manner which signified emotional agitation. "Omrah has put me back twenty years," he began all of a sudden. "She closely resembles one whom I loved deeply in my youth, and one whose account I left this country. I shall tell you the story now.

"You may remember that my father was sent to the Punjab to carry out some big railway construction when we were in the third year at college. This work took him to many places before he came to Gujrat which must be near about this town. In Gujrat he met another Bengali who was a teacher. In spite of the vast difference in their status they seemed to become good friends, as sojourn is a mighty leveller. This teacher had a daughter whose beauty captivated my father and he became very eager to marry her to me. But my mother, who was very proud for being the wife of a superintending engineer, a rare position for an Indian in those days, objected on the ground that the teacher was exceedingly poor and ordinary and was unable to provide a suitable dowry for his daughter, so the negotiations fell through. I knew all about it but I was not interested either in marriage or the paragon of beauty I had not seen. But as good or ill-luck would have it, this girl chosen for me was married to a distant cousin of my mother, who was destined to be an ineffectual village doctor.

"Then it all came like a bolt from the blue, father passed away all of a sudden while he was in Ambala. In two years mother also followed him and I was left all alone in the world. Grief sent my grand-mother to bed from which she never again came out though she lingered on for a few months. She sent for me for a last visit to her. It was after years that I went to the village of my maternal grand-father, as we leaned upon the city more and more and had developed a sort of horror for the drab life in a dim, backward village.

"That ancient mansion in the village was like a huge fort with thick sombre walls and gigantic pillars and arches. In keeping with the gradual delapidation of the building the family residing in it had grown poorer but larger. The house was divided into portions, each going to a branch of the family. These portions surrounded a big courtyard.

"I saw her from a near distance the afternoon I arrived in this village home. Involuntarily I left short of breath and gasped for air as I caught a glimpse of her face, only partly veiled. There was a curious sensation all over me which I had never felt before.

"I was a grandson of the family, cherished and adored because I was rich, young and a person who visited but on rare occasions, so they made much of me. In my grandmother's apartment everything was old, hoary and crumbling and there pervaded a stifling and irritating air of sickness. In the apartment adjoining there was youth, ethereal beauty and the sunshine of smiles. I was not only attracted by it but passed most of my time there as if drawn powerfully by a magnet.

"Her name was Mira. Custom prevented her speaking to me, a nephew older than herself, yet we became friendly and she spoke to me with the flash of her eyes, with her exquisite smile. Her swaying form had a language for me. From a distance she took part in my youthful pranks, she had her silent but girlish ways of teasing me, which only twisted my heart-strings and made the blood course rapidly in my veins. I constantly thought of the gem I had lost. I prayed to her mother-in-law, my mother's aunt, to permit Mira to speak to me, but she was obdurate. Her one constant reply was, 'She will of course speak to you when she becomes the head of the house after my death.'

"But no old prudish woman ever prevented a willing woman desirous of revealing herself to an admirer. The more I saw this young woman, the more I was delighted and ravished. She held good, she held firm. There are some faces whose charm enters into us permanently, invades us at a single blow. It seemed to me that I found the woman whom I was born to love.

"She ravaged my heart. It is a frightful and delicious thing, the undergoing thus the domination of a woman. It is almost a punishment, and at the same time, an unbelievable happiness. Her look, her smile, the fugitive locks upon her forehead, the tendrils of hair fluttering round her supple neck when she involuntarily dropped her veil, all the little lines of her face, the least movement of her features delighted me, and made me extremely fond of her. She took possession of me through all my being, by her gesture, her attitudes, even by the things she carried, which became bewitching to me. Who could fail to love that gracious being! She was youth, elegance and freshness; man has ever striven after this eternal idol.

"This went on for four months and I gradually came to realise the futility of this adoration and worship. Then my grandmother died and I had no further plea to stay. I tore myself away from Mira with a bleeding heart. I fled to Europe as the temptation to visit her often became irresistible for me.

"I returned home after twenty long years, but I had not realised that the decades had wrought vast changes. Mira's image was still fresh in my mind; I thought her beauty was eternal and no ravage of passing time could touch her. As I detrained in Calcutta two months ago my first impulse was to run to her but I didn't know where she was and so made up my mind to enquire. The ardour she raised in my heart in the long past awakened with a renewed vehemence.

"One day I met my uncle accidentally in a tramcar, he recognised me. He looked old. He practised in a village not far from Calcutta. He insisted upon my going with him and I followed him willingly.

"From the railway station we walked to a jungly place in the interior. As dusk was descending, we reached a house darkened by dense trees and tufts of overgrowth in which millions of fireflies glowed like gems and there was a rending screeching sound made by invisible millions of crickets. A mouldy stench emanated from the thick pervading green. In spite of the depressing atmosphere all these made my heart throbbed as of old in the expectation of seeing one on whom all my affection and ardour were centred.

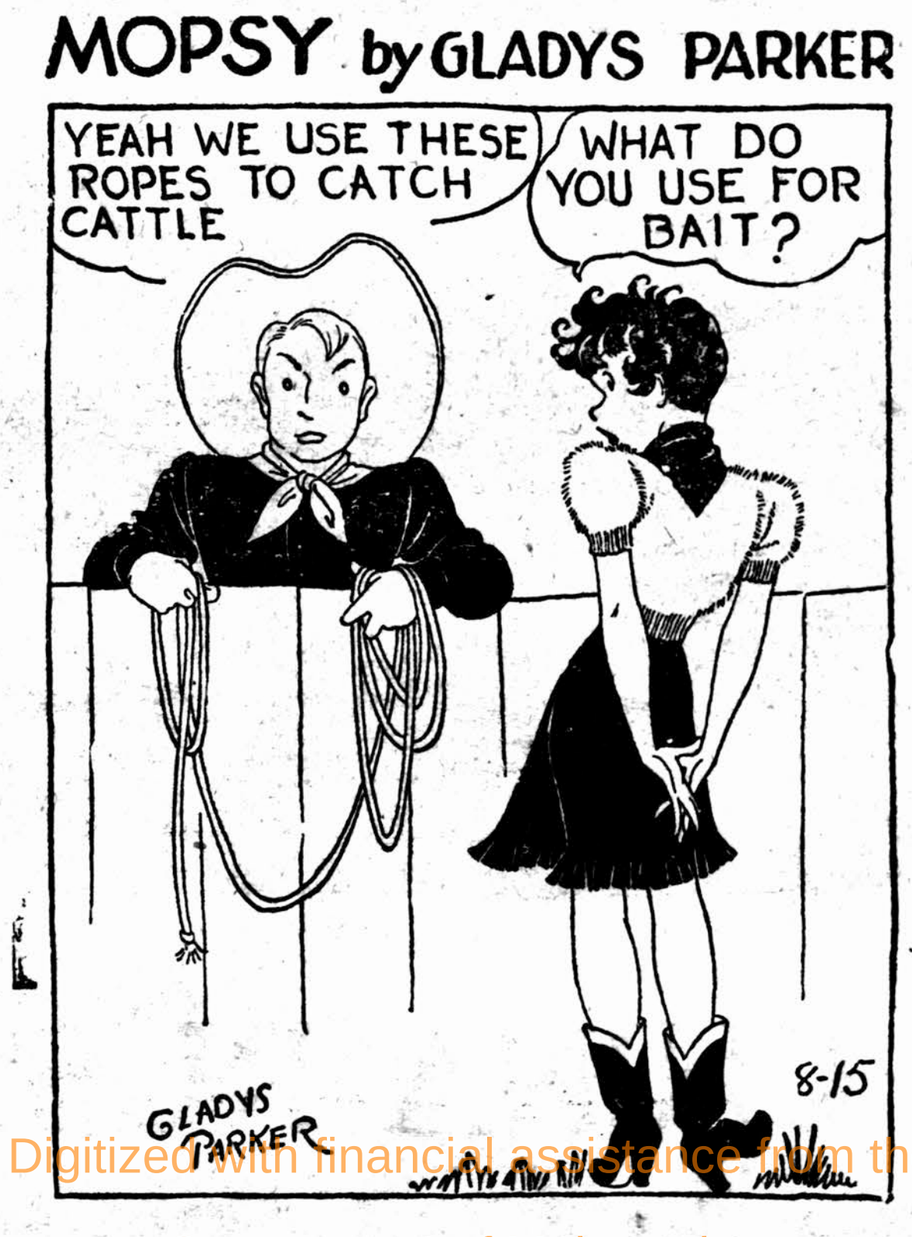
"My uncle, the doctor, took me inside the house and I leaned down for relaxation upon a bed in a room upstairs. Some children were peeping from the door. A young girl of about fourteen caught my eye and I sat up if electrified. She was Mira's image. The other children were dark like their father, two being of lighter pigment but none else resembled her. They were nine of them. Yet in my madness I thought of Mira as young, elegant and beautiful.

"My uncle took my leave to go and see a patient. The children disappeared one by one. I was looking through the window into the darkness beyond thinking of those charming days when the swish of female clothes called me back from my reverie. I turned to face a woman extremely fair, but bloated, common, gross. Only her eyes sparkled and resembled something I had seen before. I recognised her for the blue gold-embroidered 'sari' she wore; I had made a present of it to Mira, I gasped again but differently now, as the gasp was of despair, of utter depression. I could hardly look at that apparition, that ugly mountain of flesh. A violent grief attacked my heart, and also a revolt against Nature, even, an unreasonable indignation against her brutal work, so infamous and destructive.

"I looked at her aghast, took her by the hand, and tears mounted to my eyes. She, also affected, stammered:

"I am much changed, am I not? What can we expect after so long? You see I have become a mother. nothing but a mother, a good mother. All else is finished. You too have changed. I watched you for sometime from the door to be sure that I was not deceived. You are quite gray. Think of it. Twenty years! twenty years! My eldest daughter is already fourteen years old and we are trying to marry her off.'

"I had found nothing to say to her but the most frightful common places. I was too upset to talk. I passed the night in great agitation, and I wept for Mira young, I wept for Mira dead. For I was not acquainted with this large lady. I left her as soon as it dawned to my uncle's surprise. Mira looked at me with sadness in her eyes. Perhaps she was sad for both of us, I too was old."



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FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM

Inspiring Life Of Garibaldi Who Drove The Foreign Tyrants Out Of His Country

By PHILIP GUEDELLA

The amazing career of Garibaldi and his fight for Italian independence against foreign imperialism will for ever remain a beacon to light the way for other fighters for freedom all over the world.

I wonder how many of us still remember that men who cared for freedom once cheered the name of Italy. It was not so long ago. It is not many weeks since I was talking to an old gentleman in London who remembered seeing someone driving down Picadilly between cheering crowds. The figure they were cheering was a bearded man with a broad face that somehow had a way of looking rather like a lion's; and he wore a scarlet shirt like the shirts they used to wear in the slaughter house at Buenos Aires. Sometimes he wore a poncho, too—a white poncho that he had brought with him from the River Plate—because there was a good deal of South America about Garibaldi.

Honoured And Feted

When he drove down Picadilly eighty years ago he was a public hero with the freedom-loving subjects of Queen Victoria. Young ladies wore blouses modelled on his famous shirt, and enterprising manufacturers produced a biscuit that bore his honoured name, and is still a lovely memory. All London fought its way upstairs to shake his hand at immense receptions, and the Government began to wonder what to do with him. 'Do?' said Lord Pamerston, who was Prime Minister. 'Oh, let's marry him to the rich Miss Coutt's'. Someone objected that the nation's guest had already a wife. 'Oh, then' said the Prime Minister, 'we'll get Gladstone to explain her away.' Nobody quite knows what General Garibaldi made of it all. He was a very simple man. But he could hardly fail to notice that they were all cheering him, although he was not always altogether clear who it was that did the cheering, because when an English Duke of high principles and unblemished reputation paraded immense numbers of Sunday school children at a garden fete in his honour, the hero was convinced that they were all more or less related to the Duke. But the whole of England, high and low, gave Garibaldi an enthusiastic welcome over here for the simple reason that he was in his own person the embodiment of freedom.

Conspirator

It was not always so. It was not so when he was a young sailor in the Mediterranean, sailing ships in and out of every port between Genoa and Constantinople. He was an intelligent seaman, because once he left the sea to tutor an Italian family at Stamboul. But he went back to the sea; and in a sailor's inn at a port on the Black Sea he ran across a man who told him there was work for intelligent young men to do in Italy. The nature of the work was simple because Italy—not for the last time in its history—was held down by a foreign army and a few mean Italian tyrants. Then, as now, there was only one way for an Italian to be a patriot; and that was to be a conspirator. Garibaldi was not good conspirator, although he did his best. It seemed a good idea for him to join the Sardinian Navy as a seaman, capture a cruiser, and occupy the naval arsenal at Genoa. But the mutiny did not succeed; and a court-martial sentenced him to death. His sense of duty was not so strong as to compel him to wait for the sentence to be carried out; and he bolted for Marseilles.

Goes To South America

After that he sailed under the French flag to South America. If he could not fight for freedom in Italy he would fight for it elsewhere, and as Uruguay was fighting a war of independence against the Brizilians Garibaldi took service with them. The next twelve years of his career were passed in South America. They were anything but idle. He was a sailor first; and he did what very few men—even sailors—have ever done. He fell in love with a pretty girl on river bank through a telescope. He went ashore and promptly proposed marriage. But as he did it in Italian and the only language that she understood was Portuguese, the shock to the young lady was not so sudden as it might have been, though he got his way in the long run.

Then he turned himself into a soldier. There were a fair number of Italians in the New World who occupied the interval before freedom could be won for Italy by fighting for it somewhere else; and Garibaldi raised an Italian Legion in Uruguay. Democracy has always flourished in the little country by the River Plate; and the Garibaldians fought for it under a banner of their own—a great black banner for Italy's mourning, with a burning mountain for the steady burning of her hope. Their uniform was a consignment of red shirts, which an importer failed to sell to cattle-slaughterers in Buenos Aires and disposed of in Montevideo just across the river to Garibaldi and his Legion.

That was a historic accident for it brought coloured shirts into modern politics. But red is a far better colour than black or brown; and the men inside the red shirts were better men than ever walked in Fascist or Nazi uniform. They wore them just because they wanted something they could fight in, not because they wanted to dress up for politics. The red shirt of Garibaldi was a soldier's uniform, not a politician's fancy-dress, and his Legion wore it with distinction in South America until the call came from their own country.

1848 was a bad year for policemen everywhere, and for German policemen in particular. Italy stirred in its long sleep under the tyrant and the foreigner; and as the flame began to rise inside the burning mountain Italian *sbirri* and Austrian gendarmes ran to cover behind their soldiers. Hope rose as an Italian king went out to fight for the revolutionary principle that Italians were the men to govern Italy. But though his principles were sound, his army was not quite so good. Garibaldi, who was not too proud to fight on the same side as a king when the king happened to be right, had joined him with three thousand men. But though they hung on the Austrian flank between the mountains and the lakes along the northern edge of Italy, it was no more than a clever rearguard action ending with an escape into Switzerland

Freedom Comes To Rome

The next year was more promising because Mazzini and his men seized Rome itself and proclaimed it a Republic. It was a long time since anything resembling freedom had been seen in Rome; and there was an ugly rush of foreign armies to avert this scandalous event. The Austrians were close at hand: the Spaniards began to think about a move; but the French actually moved. A French expedition was shipped to Italy; but before it reached the gates of Rome twelve hundred Garibaldians marched down the Corso in red shirts and green cloaks behind a bearded man, who rode slowly on a white horse with a white poncho on his shoulders and a great mane of golden hair. A tall negro rode behind Garibaldi on a black horse with a blue cloak and a lasso at his saddle-bow. For there was always an American touch about him, even though he had ridden in to defend Rome—the Colosseum and St. Peter's and the Capitol—from foreign soldiers. They were just in time. When the French tried to rush the place they failed. When they besieged it, that took time; and the Roman Republic lived again in the shelter of Garibaldi's guns. It was a short and glorious life, because they could scarcely hope to hold off the French indefinitely, and one cruel day the last attack broke through the last defence. Rome had fallen, and before the French marched in, Garibaldi rode slowly once again through Rome In the great square before St. Peter's he checked his horse and called for volunteers in a great voice. He told them there was nothing he could promise them but 'hunger, thirst, forced marches, battle, and death'. (It is just two years since another leader promised much the same to another nation.) That was Garibaldi's offer and four thousand men marched out of Rome with him that night. The Austrians hunted them; and in the retreat the girl that he had seen by a Brazilian river died in his arms.

'Viva l' Italia'

But as he put out to sea he cried *'Viva l'Italia'*. For he still held to his faith that tyranny would be driven out of Italy. Ten years later he was helping Frenchmen and Italians to free the North, and in 1860 he freed the South himself practically single-handed. A few cases of condemned muskets came by rail; a little piracy got him two ships; and one night he put under a great May moon from Quarto. There were just a thousand of them; and they captured Sicily. Then they started up the length of Italy with Garibaldi driving peacefully in a brougham There was a little fighting in the Roman Marshes; and within a year an Italian was proclaimed King of Italy (which is more than his grandson is to-day). The man who made him king was Garibaldi.

That was the man whom Londoners turned out to cheer eighty years ago in Piccadilly; for whom dukes assembled multitudes of school-children. He was the embodiment of fearless freedom in a world that had by no means achieved self-government, a world in which dishonoured tyrannies were frequently approved in the customary hope that some good might come of it. It never did. It never does. Garibaldi was the last man to walk delicately in the presence of injustice; he was incapable of appeasement. He lacked the subtlety to understand the delicately balanced nonsense that still maintained foreign troops in Rome, and he marched in to put them out. He was defeated—he had been defeated more than once before—but within three years Rome was the capital of United Italy. Not that his crusades or his crusaders were all Italian. For when the Germans assailed France, Garibaldi and his men remembered that it was the French who had won three-quarters of Italian freedom for them and they fought for France. His life was one long fight for freedom; and it is worth remembering that there were once Italians who could fight. But perhaps they fight rather better when they are on the right side: Garibaldi always was.—A B.B.C. Broadcast.

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INDIA—CHINA—RUSSIA

Invisible things are happening today in Asia which will shape the future of the world no matter how peace comes about.

Whether Japan is defeated or dominates Asia, the western attitude toward Asia must change. It must change fast enough, particularly among the influential circles shaping the state policies of British and the United States, or the seeds for a more troubled future will have been sown already. There is only too good reason to think that the vision required for dealing with the future of Asia is lacking and the attitude most likely to prevail will be ruinous of any stable world peace in the future.

What Is India?

I have no doubt that Japan eventually will be defeated. But the prospects of peace are worse than the prospects of war. I am less worried about the outcome of the war than about the outcome of the peace. We have not even the faintest idea of what the peace after victory is going to look like. That feeling of uncertainty prevails to-day in Washington as well as in London. And the feeling of uncertainty is really due, not so much to the uncertain prospects of war, as to a mental confusion on the part of the policy makers with regard to all questions of Asia—what is China?what is India?—what is, or should be, the future relation of India with Great Britain?—are there other things than tin and rubber that tie the United States to Asia? The average attitude of Americans towards India is not good or bad—it simply does not exist: for, where information is lacking, no attitude is possible. How then, with all this terrifying ignorance and mental confusion and sheer blankness of attitude toward Asia where half of the earth's population live, can any sane or sound policy be developed for the peace of the world?

Dear Old Dang-Dong!

That feeling of uncertainty—and I think it is not even a gnawing feeling with American officials—is due in the first place to indifference. Arthur Krock, writing from Washington in "The New York Times" for Sunday, January 11, says that not many months ago, "it was a great joke to ask, 'Will you die for dear old Dang-Dong?'" It took the march of Japanese soldiers down the Malay States and the dive-bombing of Sumatra to make the West realize that place-names like Penang and Pedang and Telok Betong are not merely funny.

But Arthur Krock is wrong, "Will you die for dear old Dang-Dong?" is still a joke with the highest British officials, including Winston Churchill, although it has turned out to be a somewhat bad joke.

But if the present grand strategy is to be adhered to with "determination", a joke it shall remain, and as a joke it shall be treated by the Allied Command. And because even the highest Allied Officials continue to suffer from this defective vision and believe that everything is safe so long as London is safe, the joking attitude is extremely tragic.

If the joking attitude toward Asia were not closely tied up with the fundamental grand strategy and peace policy of the Allied powers, I should be able to join in the laughter. But I can't. This joking attitude toward Asia is part and parcel both of their present Pacific war policy and their peace policy. It not only decides that in this war the Pacific shall play second fiddle to the Atlantic. It goes much deeper. It means that both the United States and Great Britain have not changed in their attitude toward Asia and expect to go on colonizing every Asiatic when the war is over.

In my heart, I know this attitude is going to vitiate the Atlantic Charter, which Churchill has already said is not supposed to apply to India.

Churchill Is No Lincoln

We may take it for granted that the future of the world and the pattern of the peace will be in the hands of the leaders of the democracies, and that no better pattern of peace can come than the men who originate and conceive it. We may further take it for granted that no system, no scheme or human venture of any kind, can be better than the men who are delegated to administer it. It is therefore of tremendous importance to know what kind of minds these leaders possess. I share with all Englishmen and Americans a keen admiration for Winston Churchill. He is the man of the hour, an embodiment itself of the English will to fight and to win, a guarantee that the English tradition of grit and pluck is there. He is in this war what Clemenceau was in the first World War—the force of personality that would go down to Hell to snatch victory from the Devil himself. But a Clemenceau, although enough for the war, is not enough for the peace. Neither Clemenceau nor Churchill measures up, in my mind, to the stature of an Abraham Lincoln. We need a Lincoln, a man great enough for the peace.

What About Roosevelt?

Our best hope lies in President Roosevelt, the hope that, when the time comes, he will measure up to the stature of Lincoln, that he will have the wisdom needed. Clemenceau outplayed Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference; it is my hope that the voice of Great Britain when peace comes, that President Roosevelt will succeed where Wilson failed. I should not still entertain this hope if Roosevelt taught instead of practised political science. For we are all of us today creating an epic, of which the aspirations of millions all over the earth for a new and better world are the very stuff and substance, and I am pained to see that some of the democratic leaders are writing that epic in the spirit of a neo-classical quatrain. For victory in war, we need courage and tenacity and a normal supply of adrenalin; for victory in peace, we need, above all, faith and breadth of vision and a generous idealism joined to a sense of humour such as we found in a Abraham Lincoln.

FROM TOP TO BOTTOM:

(1) Chu-Teh, the Commander-in-Chief of China's Red Army.

(2) Chinese girl refugees and Chinese girl soldiers.

(3) A Soviet traetor-driver on a collective farm.

(4) Indian peasants on the march to a Congress Session.

Photo Montage By
D. G. TENDULKAR

A Distinguished Chinese Scholar Suggests Pattern For Future Union

FROM TOP TO BOTTOM:

(1) A girl student from Soviet Tajikistan.

(2) A happy Russian mother and child.

(3) A Chinese girl guerilla.

(4) Chinese army at the front.

(5) Indian peasants marching in procession.

(6) A mass meeting in Bombay.

Photo Montage By D. G. TENDULKAR

The good imperialist is of no earthly use to the world peace which we visualize as bound to come. We need Winston Churchill for the war; we need even more Franklin D. Roosevelt for the peace.

The stature of Winston Churchill is already revealed in his statement in the House of Commons that the Atlantic Charter is not supposed to apply to India. Now the Atlantic Charter is of historic importance not because it contains nice-sounding platitudes, but beause of the pledge behind it that these platitudes will be and can be translated into reality. Any high school student can, if asked to write about the requisites for a future better world, think up these eight points or the fourteen points of Secretary Hull, for that matter. But if Winston Churchill thought that the Atlantic Charter being a statement of logical principles, ought to apply logically to every people and every nation, he wouldn't be an Englishman, and Churchill is English to the bone.

India, China And Japan

We learned from the first World War that friction is inevitalbe among Allies and that nothing is so warlike as a Peace Conference table. I say this, first to point out the limitations of certain minds and second—and this is the main point—to make clear certain undesirable effects that the events of the past decades and the present war in the Pacific are producing upon the minds of the hundreds of millions of Asiatics at the present moment.

When the very shapes of the world are being tossed up under our very eyes, when one Asiatic nation, Japan, goes on writing the epic of a vast Asiatic Empire in the spirit of an epic, when another Asiatic nation, China, is solidifying and proving her national mettle, and when still another great nation, India, is fully aroused to get national independence and is bound to succeed in getting it, some white people, including the most liberal-minded, have not the faintest idea of what India, China and Japan are going through mentally.

"I Am Hopping Mad"

China is the gentleman of Asia, India the mystic of Asia, and Japan the warrior of Asia. Let us take the gentleman of Asia. The gentleman never says many words of anger; he observes and understands and smiles because he understands others as well as himself. He has a certain largeness of spirit which makes it easy for him to laugh and forgive. But he is not insensitive to what is going on around him. Because he conceals his feelings behind a pleasant exterior and an apathetic face, his neighbours think that he has no feelings to be hurt. We assume that this is so because the United States and British officals have repeatedly expressed their fear of hurting Japan'e "sensitivity" but not once in the past four decades has one of them expressed or shown any regard for Chinese sensitivity. We assume that this is so when we know that certain sections of the State Department were zealously issuing oil licenses to Japan between the summer of 1940 and March, 1941. Not one of these gentlemen ever thought that China too might have feelings when these licenses were not granted on the standard of prewar requirements, not even of 1939 requirements, but doubled and trebled them. Do the Chinese over feel anything For their diplomats never say a word and are such nice, sociable beings.

The Australians were described in press despatches as "hopping mad" at the recent English policy in the Far East. To western diplomatic officials, a Chinaman going "hopping mad" is inconceivable. Well, I am a Chinaman and a liberal at that. No one can accuse me of being anti-British in my acts or my writing. Yet I am hopping mad. I was hopping mad at the giving of oil to Japan and at the closing of the Burma Road. I am hopping mad now because I know that, following the grand strategy, Japan will be allowed to consolidate her position in the south-west Pacific and China will be left alone to check Japan on the land front of Asia until such time as the Allied naval offensive in the Pacific is ready. I am hopping mad because the sufferings of my people are long enough without this. But who cares?

"Kurusu'd" By England!

Let us not deceive ourselves that the gentleman of Asia, while courteous, is not shrewd. When the other party is a gentleman, he has always enough gentlemanliness to match him; when the other party is not a gentleman, he "respects him and keeps him at a distance," as Confucius advised. Returning home, he curses in his own household, "Doggone it! I must have less to do with that fellow in the future." That is about all you can expect to hear about it from the gentleman, in words.

He begins to reason. He casts his eyes about and sees only in America a disinterested friend, a hale and hearty fellow, somewhat light-hearted and therefore apt to be caught off the alert, but one who can fight and can be trusted because he is disinterested.

He sizes up England. This fellow is interested only in trade, is socially likable enough; but trade isn't legitimate trade any more nowadays. Trade means war and imperialism. This trader will fight and doublecross anybody anywhere in order to be allowed to make money.

The Chinese remembers that England kurusu'd China at the League of Nations on the question of Manchuria (I plead that this word "Kurusu" be included in the English dictionary with quisling). He does not know it is the Cliveden set that kurusu'd him, but he knows England kurusu'd him at the Versailles Conference. China was sought as an ally while England had secretly sold out Shantung to Japan, when the exigencies during the war necessitated it. England could do it and might do it again. As recently as 1940, China was kurusu'd by Winston Churchill himself in the closing of the Burma Road, because France had already collapsed and England was in danger at home.

Then the gentleman of Asia remembers England has done this not only to him but to everybody; in fact, everybody kurusu'd everybody else in Europe in the past decade. England and France kursu'd Russia and Czechoslovakia at Munich and kurusu'd the Spanish Republic throughout the whole Spanish War. After Munich Stalin sacked Litvinov having decided that he could not do business with Chamberlain, and decided to Kurusu England and do business with Hitler. Then Hitler kurusu'd Stalin. Ah, yes, England kurusu'd France long before that, for Engand's one policy after the war was to present France from becoming the supreme military power in Europe. But then, Petain and Laval and Weygand Kurusu'd their own people, the people of France. Oh, well, it is a bad world, an immoral world.

But what is the point of painting such a dark picture of human frailties? Admittedly we are living in a world of moral depravity and degradation. The point is, do we see any signs of a change for the better? Wnen Japan is too difficult to tackle, or even when Japan is defeated, what is to prevent us from fearing that power politics will remain and imperialism will remain and the art of kurusuing one's own Allies will remain? In his famous memorandum of 1916, Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British General Staff, wrote, "what Britain needs, above all, is a strong Germany." This memorandum was praised by Lloyd George as "the height of statsmanship" and followed faithfully between Versailles and Munich. What is to prevent a second British Chief of Staff from attaining the same height of statesmanship and writing, "What Britain needs is a strong Japan," after Japan has already overrun Asia? The point is, our present grand strategy does not exclude the possibility of bringing the Allies to a pass where there will be much talk of leaving Japan where it is while we concentrate on Hitler. That is, for all practical purposes, kurusuing China.

A Good Slogan

Then there is Japan, the self-appointed champion of "Asia for the Asiatics." The Chinese are not taken in, nor are the Burmese, the Filipinos nor the Javanese, nor even the Siamese. That does not alter the fact that "Asia for the Asiatics" is a good slogan. The Indo-Chinese hate the French, the Indians hate the British, the Javanese hate the Dutch. The only reason why Japan does not succeed and will not succeed is that it happens all Asiatics hate Japan more than they hate any white people. But the idea itself is sinking into the hearts of the Asiatic people. "Do not ignore a good word because of the bad man who says it," counselled Confucius. They do not want Asia for Japan, but they do want Asia for the Asiatics, for themselves. But what is far more important is not the words, but the acts of Japan. Hong Kong has fallen, and white men are running away from brown and yellow men in Malaya.

(Continued on Page 21)

By

LIN YUTANG

TWO YEARS OF 'COLLABORATION'

How Germany Has Exploited France

By D. G. JOHNSTON

More than two years have passed since Marshal Petain signed an armistice with the Germans which amounted to unconditional surrender and inaugurated a new era of "collaboration."

The word, which the dictionary defines as "united labour," is still used and has acquired a new and more sinister meaning.

Collaboration to the Nazis did not mean united labour. It meant France doing all the labour, allowing all her resources to be exploited.

For the Germans there was only one problem—how to make the goose go on laying the golden eggs for export to Germany on just sufficient to keep her alive but not so much as to allow her to regain her national health. To bring this about all the skill of German propaganda and all the armoury of German weapons from blackmail to hostage execution have been used.

Whatever the aged Marshal may have said, the vast majority of French people were not ready for collaboration with Germany, even in the true sense of the word. The Germans had to "put across" the idea and this they did in three different ways according to the mentality of the people concerned. For the simple-minded there was the argument that collaboration was expedient because a conquered people that "keeps in" with the winning side is likely to get concessions. This argument deceived only the simple minded and as its failure became apparent, more and more use was made of the second argument, originally intended only for the politically educated.

—Or Else!

This is that since the conqueror is in a position to dictate any terms he desires, it is advisable to "keep in" with him, submitting with a good grace and thus, apparently, putting him in a good humour. The third argument, for those showing signs of resistance, was a simple threat: "Collaborate or else!"

By these three arguments, Germany has so far successfully prevented the revolution which would otherwise have been the inevitable result of her exploitation. She has skilfully tied up the idea of collaboration with daily bread, dulling the reasoning powers of the usually alert Frenchmen, making them believe that their extinction as a race and a nation is the only alternative to collaboration.

The German recipe for collaboration has various ingredients. There is, for instance, a liberal dose of specious promises. A permanent one is the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France. The Germans close this, open it, use permission to cross as a reward or a bait according to their needs of the moment. A favourite device is the issue of statements which are later contradicted. Examples in recent times have been the promise that any volunteer for the Anti-Bolshevik Legion could nominate a relative who was a prisoner of war in Germany for repatriation. The promise was "officially" denied three weeks later. In January the German News Agency gave out the news that Pucheu had been assassinated. Three hours later it denied this and ridiculed British and American news sources which had repeated the statement.

A Million Hostages

Largest ingredient, perhaps, is blackmail. The weapon Germany holds over its victim is the million French prisoners in Germany. Without these, France cannot survive as a robust nation. The German technique has been constantly to exact concessions—and then not to return the prisoners, or to send only a handful of incapacitated ones. It is the orthodox method of the blackmailer with letters—he takes the price but still keeps the letters. The German official figures for French prisoners still in Germany is 1,256,671.

These unfortunate men have become pawns in a wicked game. Vichy "collaborates" with Germany in the issue of such statements that "the German authorities would scarcely be disposed towards release of the prisoners when criminal attacks are being made." In other words, collaborate one hundred per cent or you will not see your father, brother or son again. What is particularly evil is that Germany has not the slightest intention of releasing the prisoners whatever the French do. Her statements in other countries make this clear. For instance a Vichy correspondent of a Swedish newspaper quotes a German authority as saying "The French prisoners replace German workers in mines, industry and agriculture. Their families should not entertain illusions about liberation when their work is valuable to Germany and peace has not been signed...."

Yet another subject of blackmail is provided by essential raw materials. Collaborate with Germany, that is turn out what Germany demands, or your factory will be closed down for lack of raw materials. Germany gains whether the industry is approved of condemned, for if condemned large numbers of workers are released who, by propaganda or hunger, can be persuaded to go to Germany. The various Comites d'Organisation controlling raw materials are French, but French control is an illusion. As the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" (unfortunately not available to honest French people tempted to collaborate) says, "The Comite d'Organisation has created the pre-conditions for a considerable change in the placing of contracts, which has put French industry at the disposal of German industry."

Finally, there is the blackmail of hunger. The process can be summarised quite briefly. First take France's food, then encourage her to increase her food production in order to feed herself, but continue to restrict food supplies by requisitioning in order to make her strive to produce more and more.....The process can go on indefinitely as long as the peasants and farmers "collaborate."

Censorship

The success of all these "rackets' depends upon the control of information. The method of Germany collaborating with Vichy, has been to tell so many lies that the Frenchman no longer believes anything. The control of news and views is such that the maximum information is given about the conqueror's concessions, the minimum about the "collaborator's" concessions. The press is censored. Through the hundreds of detailed directives which flow from Vichy to the regional censors. There is not only negative censorship, but positive censorship —papers must publish in a given position what they are instructed to publish.

What has France got out of two years of collaboration? The answer is virtually nothing. The demarcation line is still there—and others have been added which may not be crossed without permission. The number of prisoners returned does not amount to one per cent and these incapacitated men whom Germany did not want to feed because they could not work for her. The economic advantages coming to the worker through the removal of the "Trusts" and the Labour Charter about which much has been written and broadcast are purely theoretical ones. On the credit side of collaboration France can write a big nought.

Two Cards

Germany would argue, of course, that this is due to the faintheartedness of her collaboration. If this had been enthusiastic, things would have been very different The answer is to be found in the countries which have collaborated whole-heartedly, particularly Italy. France has got nothing, but Italy has got a minus quantity!

France still has two cards—her Fleet and the threat of a popular revolt. Italy has no cards left to play, has no unoccupied zone, less food than France and has not even had her claims to Nice, Tunis and Corsica considered! The moral, if there is a moral in this immoral business, is that the less collaboration pays better than the more!

Meeting U-Boat Menace In North Atlantic

By the Naval Correspondent of the "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE"

As was generally expected, German U-boats, finding fewer American ships now sailing unescorted, have turned to other areas nearer their home bases and have mustered their strength to attack our convoys again in the North Atlantic.

In the Atlantic a lone submarine is unable to operate against strongly defended convoys. A U-boat, instead of being the attacker and hunter, would become the hunted. It is only by a concentration of many submarines that the enemy can hope for success, but concentration also provides more targets for our escort ships and submarine-hunting craft.

There is every reason to believe that Allied shipping losses substantially decreased in July and that the toll of U-boats has been much more encouraging recently and has been well above the average.

German Caution

Our merchant ships in a recent week suffered some losses in an intense attack by a large pack of submarines in the Atlantic, but the Germans are known to have lost some of their U-boats. The German public are however warned against expecting too much from the operations of their submarines in the North Atlantic and great stress is laid upon the difficulties which are encountered. "In various cases," it was stated "U-boats were driven away and pursued by escorting destroyers. Again and again boats coming up against escort vessels were driven away, forced under the surface and effectively attacked with depth charges."

It is not often that the enemy admits that the attacks of our escorts were "effective." Such an admission is probably, to some extent, meant to prepare the German public for heavy submarine losses. Great emphasis is laid upon the difficulties with which U-boats have to contend in order that too much may not be expected from submarines operating in the North Atlantic.

Making The Best Of It

However, in spite of all the obstacles which were encountered on the occasion referred to, enemy broadcasts claimed that contact was maintained stubbornly and untiringly. Bad weather conditions were emphasised continually and the strength of the attack against submarines was given great stress.

It was said that the British escort forces were "strongly reinforced and many bomber squadrons assisted the escorting convoy until it managed to enter the safety zone of the British Isles."

Special importance, however, was attached to these operations because young U-boat commanders were attacking for the first time. These newly trained submarine crews are now up against a much stiffer proposition than they had when attacking unescorted ships on the other side of the Atlantic.

Malta

Operations in the Mediterranean recently resulted in supplies and reinforcements being successfully convoyed to Malta. The enemy, of course, claimed that the convoy was dispersed and to justify the statement he had to assume that it was bound for Alexandria "to relieve the hard-pressed British army in Egypt." Such an object, it was declared, was frustrated.

If the enemy can gain any consolation from the fact that the convoy did not reach a destination for which it was not intended, he is welcome to it.

The force of enemy cruisers,

(Continued on page 18)

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TWO CHINESE GENERALS

Chiang Kai-shek's Chief Lieutenants

BY GUNTHER STEIN

The two outstanding military figures under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek are General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff and Minister of War, and General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Chief of Staff and Minister of Military Training.

The international importance of these two men has increased considerably since the Generalissimo became supreme commander of the inter-Allied forces in China, French Indo-China, and Thailand —that is, in one of the largest and most vital sectors of the world front against aggression.

General Ho Ying-chin is not only the Generalissimo's right-hand man in all military matters but also one of his most loyal and trusted advisers on party and Government affairs. Like many of China's military leaders he studied at the Military Academy of Tokio, took part in the national revolution of 1911, and early joined the movement of Dr Sun Yat-sen which developed into the Kuomintang, the single legal political party of present-day China. His outstanding career began in 1924, when he became dean of the Whampoa Military Academy, under Chiang Kai-Shek, who was President of that famous cadet school, the cradle of China's modern nationalist Army. In 1929 General Ho became Chief of Staff, in which position he has continued with some interruption until the present day. Since 1930 he has been concurrently Minister of War.

Ho Ying-Chin

The later series of large-scale campaigns in which General Ho Ying-chin and his officers were sporadically engaged were the expeditions against some reactionary war lords and the Chinese Communists. Yet he did not neglect the development of the Army as a defensive force against foreign aggression. As the teacher of successive generations of officers and as an educator who always combined military with political teachings, General Ho emphasised the necessity for China to build up a strong armed force against outside enemies. As Chief of Staff he assisted the Generalissimo in working out strategic plans for the time when China would be ready to counter further Japanese aggression. As the administrative head of the Army he promoted the modern equipment and training of the Army. And as one of the most influential party leaders and one of the strongest figures in the Government he stressed the importance of preparing the nation as a whole for war.

Like Chiang Kai-Shek, he is a patient and cautious man, moving slowly in order to be as certain of eventual success as possible. And probably even more than Chiang Kai-Shek he ignores unfriendly outside criticism. These qualities made him fit for the difficult position of the Generalissimo's special representative in North China in 1934, where it was his task to checkmate, or at least to slow down, Japanese penetration by a game of clever compromise designed to gain time for the necessary further preparation of the Chinese Army. At the same time, the anti-Communist campaigns were still continuing and General Ho Ying-chin and the "Whampoa group" as a whole were sometimes criticised on two scores, that they compromised with the enemy, and that they were more hostile to the Chinese Communists than to the Japanese aggressors. But Ho did not allow himself to be shaken in his beliefs, and did considerable service to the Generalissimo by taking a great part of the blame for this policy upon his own shoulders.

When war broke out in the summer of 1937 the country was more unified and the Chinese Army was better prepared than ever before. General Ho Ying-chin, calm and circumspect, remained unperturbed by inevitable defeats and patient at the unforeseen prolongation of the conflict. He has, like Chiang Kai-Shek, the reputation of not only taking a long view but devoting much attention to minute detail, of being in favour of modern methods but also paying great respect to Chinese tradition. His officers speak of him as a reliable and generous friend and as a careful, far-seeing commander whose strategy they have found much occasion to admire.

Pai Chung-Hsi

General Pai Chung-hsi is in many ways different from General Hoyingchin, whose right-hand man he has become rather recently. He, too, took part in the first revolution of 1911, and joined the Kuomintang at an early age. Educated at the Paoting Military Academy, in North China, he made his personal acquaintance of Japan after having served in the army of his native province Kwangsi, in South-Western China. Here, together with General Li Chung-jen, he succeeded in carrying out great administrative reforms, mobilising the people for national defence and reconstruction long before that two-fold movement became prominent in other parts of the country. In 1925, at the age of 32, he became Chiang Kai-Shek's Chief of Staff during the north-western march, on which he distinguished himself in several battles. After the establishment of the National Government in Nanking he went back to Kwangsi to continue his reform work.

The outbreak of the war in 1937 found him at the side of the Generalissimo, and the poor and relatively small province of Kwangsi was able to send more than a million well-trained men to the front during the four and a half years of war. General Pai Chung-hsi was made Deputy Chief of Staff, and his talent for training large numbers of men was later recognised by his concurrent appointment to the post of Chief of the Board of Military Training under the National Military Council. ("Manchester Guardian").

Men And Women Of Leningrad

BY NIKSLAI TIKHONOV, STALIN PRIZE WINNER.

To work in Leningrad nowadays under constant day and night bombings and bombardment requires iron will, determination and endurance.

Yet the Leningradites are working might and main to supply the Red Army with munitions of war.

Time has ceased to have any meaning at the Marx Works, where annealer Petrov, after working an eleven-hour shift, hearing that an urgent order had been received, took his stand at two furnaces simultaneously and worked for thirty-eight hours without a break, fulfilling 450 per cent of the output quota.

At the Sevkabel Works the roof of an annealing oven needed repairing. Although it was still red-hot, oven foreman Grigory Zakaliukin climbed on to the roof, laid a flooring of asbestos and in spite of the intolerable heat repaired the oven without waiting for it to cool.

Kryazev, an employee at the Bolshevik Works, increased output by 100 per cent. Three girls at the Kirov Works became smiths at a big forge hammer and on the fourth day were exceeding the output of the men smiths.

The Intellectuals

Leningrad's intellectuals remained cool and collected in face of the incredible hardships the city has had to undergo in wartime. The famous Hermitage Museum was evacuated in the space of fifteen days. Artists, students and eminent art experts, under the direction of Academician Orbeli, worked as packers evacuating the canvasses of Rembrandt, Rubens and other great masters.

Doctor Bondarchuk, assistant chief surgeon of the Neuro-Surgical Institute, was performing an operation when a bomb struck the hospital. Swarms of splinters flew all around, one of which struck the doctor in the eye. He requested a nurse to bandage the eye and did not quit until the operation was completed.

Leningrad artists have formed a "Fighting Pencil" group. Their posters and cartoons are to be seen on the streets of Leningrad, at the front, and on warships. Actors and singers visit the front lines and perform from motor trucks in forest glades and in dugouts. Amid the thunder of artillery and the explosion of bombs Shostakovich wrote his brilliant Seventh Symphony.

Heroes Of Epic

The German Nazis, those twentieth century barbarians, bombed the famous Pulkovo Observatory. They thought to intimidate Soviet astronomers, but achieved the very opposite result. The eminent scientist and astronomer Professor Ogorodnikov, abandoning his shattered telescope, took up a rifle and joined the army as a volunteer. Many of Leningrad's museum curators and writers have joined the guerrillas.

From patriarchs of scientific thought, hoarp-headed academicians, to young children, everybody's mind and heart is devoted to the great cause of national defence. Soviet men and women, who prefer to die rather than quit the bench where they are producing for the needs of the army at the front, are invincible.

The morale of these people is almost classical. They are the heroes of a majestic epic. Nothing can break their will or shake their confidence.

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'ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *BY D. G. VYAS*

ART IN NEW ORDER

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN MAKING—NO SLUMS AND NO UNEMPLOYMENT—ART IN INDIA TODAY—SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS PLANNING FOR FUTURE—ALLIED ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON—BACKGROUND OF INDIAN ARTS—STUDY OF SOVIET RUSSIA—NOVEL METHOD OF A. R. P. INSTRUCTIONS.

Almost revolutionary measures in the reorganisation of the Ministry of Health, democratisation of the system of public schools, industrial replanning and a five year plan for rural development are among others proposed in England in order to arrive at a formula for the post-war readjustment of the social order Art, since it is tenderly looked after during the war, will surely contribute to its evolution in maximum degree.

On The Allied Front

Speaking on 26-3-1941 Mr Ernest Bevin visualised the building up of a better Britain and anticipated an industrial revolution of which one of the tasks, he said, will be the wiping out of the slums. It should be assumed, on the strength of the reference made by Miss Margaret Bondfield in her speech at Detroit on June 13 last to the revolutions that have taken place in industry agriculture and social life in England since the war, that the leaven of social reconstruction is already in action.

But the Allied Nations appear to be anxious to change the face of the entire world. Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, gave in his speech at Nottingham on July 23, a pledge to the Americans that Britain will work with them in building a "peaceful active international society after the war" and then be added "never again must we tolerate chronic unemployment, the extremes of wealth and poverty, slums and lack of opportunity for many." The trends of events taking place on the Allied Fronts behind the actual scenes of the war foreshadow, if one takes the statements of Allied spokesmen at their face value, a social order which will be built on the foundation of equality, equity and liberty.

Wanted Declaration

The post-war industrial planning has also been on the official anvil of India. The Government have appointed reconstruction committees and have deputed Sir Theodore Gregory—their Economic Adviser—to England to study the movements of thought by establishing personal contacts. The committees should not interpret the problem of post-war reconstruction merely in the terms of the disposal of scrapped and superfluous material and of technical labour that would become redundant after the war. The fact that the Government have hitherto not been able to grapple with some of the vital issues of Indian life gives ground for apprehension that art, which is one of them, might be left in the lurch if planning does not aim at readjustment of the entire social order.

No country can remain unaffected when a larger part of the world undergoes metamorphosis. India should refuse to import the effete and decadent systems and institutions of the West and to refashion blindly her social order after the new European pattern. India must claim freedom to take the best from every scheme of planning proposed by the democracies and to evolve her pattern of life which should bear a distinct impress of her artistic and cultural individuality.

What is needed is a clear declaration, by the Government as regards the scope of post-war reconstruction in India and especially as regards the place of art in it. The new order should guarantee to India the benefits of full political freedom, educational reorganisation and expansion, industrial prosperity, economic stability and "restoration of the artistic way of Indian life." It should concede to art a free and full scope to function as a creative force.

Art Today

Art was a basic necessity, a dynamic force and a distinguishing mark of Indian life and the Indian artist had a definite role in social economy. To-day the position is quite reverse. The pathetic aspect of the existing order is disintegration of the economic and industrial system and consequently, of the artistic life of the country. Art has been dislodged from its stable anchorage in life. The artist has been driven to the state of destitution. His is the position of a purveyor of luxury to his aristocratic patrons upon whose whims and idiosyncrasies he has to depend for his existence.

The intellectuals like the lawyer, doctor, engineer, etc., have a place of honour and importance in the social organisation. The artist is, no way, inferior to them but society does not recognise his claim on itself because the educational system, which has eschewed its aesthetic element, has not initiated it in appreciation of beauty which is an essential requirement of life and which the artist alone is capable of supplying.

The educational system, which embraces its aesthetic element from its primary to its final stage cultivates, a soil for the growth of art and creates a demand for the artist. The post-war social order should lay adequate emphasis on art in education and should bring such education within the reach of the poor. The benefits of art will, then, accrue to the masses and will not be monopolised by the priyileged few.

The Scope Of Planning

The state should create, conduct and control institutions for training prospective artists in the different traditional arts of India—pictorial, plastic and others like dance, drama and music as well as in the artistic handicrafts. And it should abolish the invidious distinctions of the artists, such as the trained and untrained by making art-education accessible to the uneducated professionals who are stamped and sneered at as "mistries" and "ustads".

Besides making provision for education of the artists and of the people in appreciation of art the state should extend liberal patronage to the artist. Society will, then, recognise his importance and allocate him within its fold. Industry—manual as well as mechanised will be the main vehicle of art, if the latter is interpreted in its comprehensive sense and if stress is laid on the development of the artistic aspect of industry. The Government should make the appointment of designers incumbent upon industry and, thus open a wide avenue of employment to a special class of the artists.

Architecture should not merely be exploited as an industry but should be developed as an art, and should be made to absorb the mural decorators and sculpture. A country-wide scheme of architecture with the traditional background ought to be one of the items on the programme of post-war reconstruction of India. The Municipalities, local bodies and universities ought to contribute their utmost to the planning of artistic India. Let Mr. Bevin visualise the building of a better Britain, but the Indian Government should aim at re-building India—an India in which even the slums would be transformed into beauty-spots

The state should rescind the monopoly of the benefits of art held by the aristocracy by planning its distribution in a way that art can easily approach the poorest who, at present, hardly get an opportunity to have a look at the faces of the front-rank artists. A network, in a given area, of the artistically designed state and municipal theatres, cinema-houses concert-halls, art-galperies and museums with a scheme of the production of the film in its varied aspects will ensure distribution of art and cultural education on a democratic basis in the India of to-morrow.

"EXPECTATION"

—(By Mr. C. Bartaria)

India Excluded

Messrs. V. R. Rao and B. N. Tagore—two well-known artists of Bombay—have, in their letters to the "Bombay Chronicle" of August 17 and 26 respectively protested against exclusion of Indian art from the exhibition of Allied Art which is to be arranged this month by the Directorate of Army Welfare and Education at the War Office and Dorland Hall in London. India is regarded, even in international affairs like art, as an observer having no right to demand representation of her interests or to protest against any injustice meted out to her. Exclusion of her art from the proposed exhibition, for which no explanation has yet been furnished by the organisers, must be resented as it implies that India, though her sons are fighting by the side of the Allied Nations, is not entitled to a corner in the exhibition of their art.

One of the principles which govern the international relations appears to be mutual assistance in the sphere of art also. It is affirmed by the news of President Roosevelt's concern to help Spain, provided she remains neutral, in this war, to recover from the effects of the civil war as far as they have affected her art and architecture, but it is not applied to India even to the small extent of her representation in the Allied Art Exhibition. "The magnitude and magnificence of India's art," pointed out by Mr. Rao, and "the contribution of India to the world-development of art" stressed by Mr. Tagore, are the facts which are accepted also by those whose business is to ignore India. Spain has attracted the attention of President Roosevelt but no Allied nation is known to have made any inquiry about India's exclusion from the Allied Art exhibition.

Back-ground To Art

While delivering the inaugural address of the Sanskrit Samajam of the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, recently the Hon. Sir S. Varadachariar, Judge, Federal Court of India classified Sanskrit literature into two groups one of them being religious and philosophical, and the other, classical and secular, and emphasised that the study of Sanskrit literature helps a good deal in the development of culture. True renaissance of art and culture must have the back-ground of the classical literature of the country; but the movement for the revival of art which is afoot in India, has failed to lay adequate emphasis on the study of the treatises in which are enunciated the theories and principles of the traditional arts of India.

A treatise on art or science, even if it be in Sanskrit, should be considered as secular in nature and should be utilised by everyone irrespective of caste or creed; in other words, no religious significance should be attached to such a work on account of its linguistic medium. An intensive study of the original art-treatises or their faithful translations will accelerate the pace of the revivalistic movement and will ensure integrity of the Indian arts by counteracting the unhealthy forces of amateurism, empiricism

(Continued on Page 18)

Churchill Can't Change His Spots

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

SEPTEMBER 11.

The week has been notable for three pronouncements. The first was the fire-side chat of President Roosevelt and the last was the fire eating performance of Mr. Winston Churchill on the Indian situation. In between came the belated war review by the British Prime Minister.

From Roosevelt's confident yet restrained broadcast to Churchill's reactionary vituperation against the Indian National Congress is a far cry. The first was addressed mainly to the American people, while the latter though coming in the form of a parliamentary report was intended for world consumption: Mr. Amery pertinently pointed out that appropriate steps were taken to inform the chief partners in the United Nations of the developments in the Indian political situation.

This amounts to an explicit admission on the part of the British Government itself that the Indian issue is no longer a domestic issue between India and Britain. It has asserted itself as a vital factor in the global war strategy and no student of war can afford any longer to ignore the Indian problem. So long India has played a secondary role in the war. It was an "also ran" among the combatants though the valour displayed by Indian soldiers on a dozen fronts was second to none.

Fanning The Flames

"With invasion not far off"—I am quoting Churchill—however, India has developed into a key sector of the world-wide battle front. With India's security and with India's wholehearted support to the cause of the Allies is bound up not only her own future but also the future of China. Beleaguered China can be approached only through Burma, which has to-day become the focal point of the Far East. Within a fortnight's time the monsoon clouds will dissolve from the Indo-Burman frontier and the campaigning season will begin. Who will be the first to strike—the Japs or the Allies?

India's north-eastern frontier is the springboard from which will begin the work of liquidating the Japanese hegemony over south-eastern Asia. Alternatively it may play for the first time the part historically assigned to the north-western frontier. In either case the Indian people are soon destined to assume a leading role in the war. It is clear to the meanest intelligence now that a total war has to be fought as much by the civilian as by the soldier. Instead of helping to assuage the feelings of frustration and resentment in this country, the Premier's speech will only fan the flames of discontent.

Churchill's Indian record is notorious. But it was hoped that he would display the same broad-minded statesmanship and the same inspired capacity to rise to the occasion which he displayed, for example, when he hailed the Soviet Government as an ally on the day Hitler invaded Russia. But evidently he has not changed his spots. He sticks to them with Blimperic blindness. His sneers and jibes, distortions and evasions recall his worst die-hard days—which, his admirers fondly believed, were dead for ever—they are unworthy of the position he occupies on the world's stage today.

Has the British Government learnt nothing from the cataclysmic collapse of the White Man's Burden in the Far East?—one wonders. Has the loss of Malaya and Java, Borneo and Burma not taught them anything? One tragically recalls how the then Premier of Burma made a futile pilgrimage to London to demand Dominion Status for his country—he did not even use the word Independence!—a year ago. The events following Mr. U Saw's visit and subsequent detention are too fresh to be recalled here. One hoped that they would serve as a writing on the wall—in vain!

Only Five Hundred!

Churchill may have demonstrated to his own complete satisfaction that "the situation in India at this moment gives no occasion for undue despondency or alarm"—his yardstick being the incredibly (mark the word!) small loss of life amounting to no more than 500 persons!" Leaving aside the bitterness caused in this country by the perverted sense of values displayed by Churchill at this crucial moment, his pronouncement will give only a chill to Chungking—Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek was the first international leader to espouse the cause of India's freedom—and cause dismay even in Washington, which though studiedly dumb over the Indian issue is not so deaf and blind to happenings here as London apparently believes.

Stalingrad's Defence

Those who feared that Stalingrad would prove another Singapore have been already belied and that city is now re-enacting the epic story of Leningrad and Sebastopol. The great industries which made the City famous have been evacuated long since and every street and house is ready stripped for fight. From the fact that Marshal Timoshenko is still throwing in fresh troops for the defence of that apparently doomed city, it is evident that the Russians place the highest strategic value on holding it.

The Germans, too, while pressing the attack with every available gun and man are now striking a cautious note about their long-heralded victory. For every inch of advance they are paying a fearful price and it is obvious that the prolonged fighting in this sector has already upset, the Nazi time-table. The Stockholm correspondent of British paper observed last week-end that "the grapple for the City's approaches has been so exhausting and so expensive in men and materials and, above all, in time, that Stalingrad's part in defeating Germany's summer plans already ranks with—if not higher than—those of the Kerch, Kharkov and Sebastopol battles which ate deeply into Germany's available resources and time without bringing any nearer the destruction of the Red Army, the goal of the campaign in Russia."

If Stalingrad Falls

This is undoubtedly true but at the same time one must realize the terrible consequences of the fall of Stalingrad. It means not merely the loss of one key position but that the whole southern front becomes endangered to an extreme degree. With von Bock firmly entrenched on the bend of the Volga, this artery will be closed to the Russians. Caucasus will soon be a limb severed from the trunk and the fate of the Grozny and even the Baku oilfields will hang in the balance.

On the other hand, if by some miracle Stalingrad is saved at the eleventh hour—frankly there seem few chances of such a miracle coming to pass—the German armies will be face to face with a far more severe ordeal than the one they endured last winter. General Winter has a far more frightful visage in eastern than in western Asia. With the icy winds blowing from Central Asia, without forests or many large towns behind them to take cover and with the steppes rapidly turning into bogs, appalling prospects await von Bock if he fails to capture Stalingrad within the next few weeks and to turn it into his winter quarters. Not the promise of early victory but the fear of freezing is driving towards the embattled ramparts of the tank town, which proudly bears the Russian leader's name.

Asset—And Danger

It will be no reflection upon the Red Army of Marshal Timoshenko if they fail to save Stalingrad. They are doing all that is humanely possible—and something more. The responsibility of the reverse will have to be shared to a large extent by the Allies of Russia, who have betrayed their inability to open a second front in time. Hope deferred must have made the Russian hearts sick but they are too realistic to place undue reliance upon outside help. "Complete absence of illusion" was one of the foremost impressions about M. Stalin which was left upon Mr. Churchill's mind after his visit to the Kremlin! This constitutes a great asset—and denotes a danger-signal!

We must now reconcile ourselves to the fact that there is not going to be a second front this year, though this does not preclude Allied spokesmen from yet talking big on this point. One only hopes that the Russian situation will not so deteriorate before the winter that it makes all discussion about a second front absolutely meaningless. About the only activity the British are displaying over Europe is in the air and even that is not so massive as that which official pronouncements led us to believe earlier. Its result, moreover, are long-term and it affords little immediate respite to the Russians.

It is significant in this connection that the Russians have begun their own bombing programme recently. The bombing of Berlin and Budapest shows that the Soviet Air Force though stretched on half a dozen crucial fronts has yet sufficient reserves to spare for such an undertaking. An air offensive over Germany conducted simultaneously from the east and the west opens out immense possibilities of punishment to Germany—where it really hurts and atrophies the Nazi war effort.

After the cheering news in the Pacific during the last few weeks, the report of the rapid infiltration of the Japs in the Owen Stanley mountains in New Guinea come as a shock! Earlier reports referred to those high ranges as virtually impassable and complacency seems to have again been at work somewhere. The Japs are now only 44 miles from Port Moresby, which has caused considerable consternation in Australia.

General Douglas MacArthur is too keen-witted a Commander, however, to be caught napping and I should not be surprised if he has some nasty surprise waiting for the invaders as in the Milne Bay. The mountaineering feat of the Japs will nevertheless help to dispel the growing delusion that the Japs are now thrown on the defensive. On the contrary they seem to be yet full of fight. The Tokyo tide has yet to show signs of turning and the danger to Australia as well as to India is yet far from dissipated.

He Is True To Record

The following are excerpts from Mr. Churchill's speeches:—

"Sooner or later you will have to crush Gandhi and the Indian Congress and all they stand for."

House of Commons January 1930

* * *

The British Nation has no intention whatever of relinquishing control of Indian life and progress.....We have no intention of casting away that most truly bright and precious jewel in the Crown of the King, which, more than Dominions and Dependencies constitutes the glory and strength of the British Empire

House of Commons: Dec: 1930

* * *

We have always contemplated it (Dominion Status) as ultimate goal, but no one has supposed, except in a purely ceremonious sense in the way in which representatives of India attend conferences during the war, that the principle and policy for India would be carried into effect in any time which it is reasonable or useful for us to foresee.

House of Commons Jan. 1931

* * *

Most of the leading public men—of whom I was one in those days—made speeches—I generally did—about Dominion Status, but I did not contemplate India having the same constitutional rights and system as Canada in any period which we can foresee

. . . . .

England, apart from her Empire in India, ceases for ever To exist as a great power."

House of Commons Dec. 1931

"Parliament And Entire Country Grateful To Amery"

STATEMENT IN COMMONS RENEWS HOPE FOR FRESH EFFORT TO REACH UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN, SAYS M. P.

That the statement of Mr. Churchill on the Indian issue was "truculent", "irresponsible and disastrous" was declared by three labour members in the course of the debate that followed the speech of the Premier in the House of Commons.

An independent member of the House of Commons speaking next to Mr Amery said that Parliament and entire Britain would be grateful for the statement of the Secretary of State for India as it renewed hope for fresh efforts to reach understanding between India and Britain.

Liberal Mr. Wilfred Roberts said that the first sentence of Churchill's statement was the most vital thing in it, namely that the proposals recently made by Sir Stafford Cripps still stood.

He would need much convincing that Mr. Gandhi was a pro-Japanese. Mr. Gandhi was merely a pacifist and pacifists often found themselves in difficulties during a war.

He thought it a deplorable necessity to imprison leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr Gandhi. It was a sad failure of statesmanship that such a situation should have arisen

"While we have bred in India a belief in western democracy, the leaders of Indian opinion have also looked to America and other countries for inspiration

This conflict, therefore, affects all United Nations. It has been said that the Victory of the United Nations is a guarantee of the eventual independence of India.

Cannot that guarantee be made more practical by freely admitting that we are not alone in this problem and that the representatives of other countries who stand to be affected just as seriously by the development of this problem such as the Chinese, the Ameri-

(Continued on page 16)

Amery Quotes From "Harijan" In Reply To India Debate

Says, There Is Ample Justification For Internment Of Congress Leaders

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr Amery replying to the India debate said: "I think that we can most of us agree with Mr. Allen's remark to the effect that this exploratory debate which we have just been holding has been worthwhile.

If there is one thing indeed, a relatively small matter, which I would have deprecated is the somewhat heavy weather which both Mr. Allen and Mr. Greenwood in his most thoughtful and helpful speech indulged in, namely their criticisms of the Prime Minister's statement as being in some sense provocative, truculent, not helpful and shocking to millions as Mr. Shinwell said yesterday. Really, let us look at that statement and ask ourselves whether there is any justification for it.

"UNPROVOCATIVE SOURCE"

The statement began by putting in the very forefront the basic policy upon which the whole of this House is agreed and which has won the approval of the whole world—the policy if I may quote the Prime Minister that 'India's destiny is to be determined at the end of hostilities by Indians themselves' and he added truly 'never in human history has such an offer been made.'

Mr. Ridley, in what struck me as the most statesmanlike speech, laid emphasis on the desirability that that admirable declaration should be made as prominent and public as possible. For my part, we have endeavoured in America and here and wherever our voices have reached to emphasise the character of that statement and at any rate, the Prime Minister put it in the forefront of his statement yesterday.

What is there provocative in it? The Prime Minister followed with certain figures drawn from that entirely unprovocative source, the interim report of 1941 census for India to show why the Congress could not claim to command the majority of all India."

Interrupting Labourite Mr. Davies said, "who has compiled the reports?"

WHEN MUSLIMS VOTED FOR CONGRESS

"The census authorities can certainly not have compiled the report for a provocative purpose and the Prime Minister has used these figures as indicating all broad elements of community in India.

It is perfecly true that at the elections held some six years ago, a considerable number of Moslems voted for the Congress. After the experiences of the Congress Government in the following years, the whole position of the Moslem community has changed entirely (some cries of 'no'). I venture to say that the proportion of Moslems and depressed classes who are with the Congress is smaller than the proportion of Hindus who are with the Mahasabha and other parties which are not in support of the Congress or who deplore the course it adopts at present.

Those figures gave a broad and true picture which may undoubtedly have come as a shock and surprise to many people not only in this country but in the United States and which were well worth quoting in order to refute the claim so persistently put forward that the Congress is India and what the Congress party now demands is giving to India what she demands.

WAS IT EXAGGERATED?

The whole problem is that India contains many elements among which the Congress has not even a clear majority and which are not agreed as to what India demands. What else was there in the statement. Was the Prime Minister's statement of what took place in the actual disturbances exaggerated? I could draw a much more lurid picture.

Sir Stanley Reed very rightly from his experience said something on what a breakdown of Law and Order in India could mean and what it has been meaning in the last month in India There is no exaggeration in the Prime Minister's statement about that. Was it provocative to pay a tribute to the executive Government of India or to the Civil Service or to that admirable body of brave men—the Indian Police (cheers) or to the valour of Indian troops and their loyalty?

ATTACK ON SHINWELL

I am glad that after some of the speeches, an honourable member just back from the Middle East has paid a tribute to the valour of these troops. I am glad to see amongst us as representatives of India at the War Cabinet a distinguished prince who in his time served in a regiment—the Rajputana Rifles—which have an unequalled record for gallantry in this war.

What else is there to criticise? I am told, "It is not words themselves; it is the tone that is swash-buckling or truculent or provocative." Well, really does the house expect the Prime Minister at a moment when India—and not India alone but our whole position in the Middle East, our loyal Ally, China and the whole of the Allied cause—has been saved from grave peril by the successful and firm attitude of Government of India, expect the Prime Minister to exchange those ringing confident notes which have so often sustained this House of Commons in dark hours and exchange them for a muffled apology in a minor key?

I venture to say that even Mr. Shinwell, if he had been through what His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have been through these last few weeks and emerged successfully, might have allowed some degree of tempered satisfaction to penetrate the querulous gloom that usually hangs over his speeches. (Laughter). But let me turn from this minor storm which has blown up over the alleged tone of the Prime Minister to the real storm which is blowing in the world today.

UNOFFENDING VICTIM

Labourite Mr. Shinwell interjecting: "Mr. Amery has attacked me quite unnecessarily and I am an unoffending victim of his attack and since he is now defending the tone apart from the substance of the Prime Minister's statement, may I ask whether the tone and substance of the statement were approved by every member of the War Cabinet?"

Mr. Amery: (Smiling) "You cannot prejudge the tone (laughter) I was contrasting the natural tone with which the Prime Minister so often sustains this House with the somewhat different tone in which the honourable member so often indulges.

Mr. Shinwell interjecting: "Mr. Amery is not answering my question."

Mr. Amery: "The question was answered directly by the Prime Minister yesterday. He answered the same challenge."

Mr. Shinwell "it was not approved and you know it was not approved."

"BITTEREST STRUGGLE OF GANDHIJI'S LIFE"

Mr. Amery: "The Prime Minister has answered that himself. Let us now turn to the real storm in the world to-day. To the danger through which India is passing and through which the whole cause of human freedom is passing. I suggest to the House that we must judge of the action of the Congress and of the action of the Government of India in the light of that situation and primarily in the light of that.

I may have to say something in moment about political motives underlying the actions of the Congress. But putting that question entirely on one side and judging simply by the issue of our existence in this war, let us ask what was the duty of the Government of India when it was confronted by the situation which did confront it during the summer months of this year.

Very soon after Sir Stafford Cripps left India, it became clear that under Mr. Gandhi's inspiration, the Congress was steadily swinging towards a policy of direct defiance aimed at paralysis of the existing Government of India. We have had an experience of some of these movements before but Mr. Gandhi made it clear that this was going to be something more serious than any of his previous movements. 'This', Mr. Gandhi said in July, 'will be the bitterest struggle of my life.' He spoke of it as a struggle to be made as short and swift as possible.

He was reported by his Secretary Mr. Desai in June as saying 'my attitude has undergone a change. I cannot afford to wait. I must even at obvious risks ask the people to resist slavery'. "And again in this decisive struggle, Mr. Gandhi declared that for National Independence they might have to face bombs, bullets and shells. Does this look like a purely non-violence movement?

Indeed when on July 10th, the Congress Working Committee issued the resolution urging the people of India to resist ordinary requisition—compensated requisition of boats, vehicles or land—Mr. Gandhi added as to the method of resistance 'no doubt the non-violent way is the best but where that does not come naturally,—it does not always come naturally to most people—'that violent way is both necessary and honourable and inaction here is rank cowardice and unmanly'. Increasing information was coming in all the time as to the strength of the movement".

AMPLE JUSTIFICATION FOR THEIR INTERNMENT

Independent Labourite Mr. Maxton interjecting "was that said by Mr. Gandhi?"

"It was written by Mr. Gandhi in his journal. The resolution by the Working Committee of the Congress on July 10th would have been ample justification for interning the members of the Congress Party. In the course of July, among much other evidence not suitable for publication, the Government of Madras came across instructions which were being issued by the Provincial Committees in that province."

I need not read the whole of these instructions. They urge Government officers to resign their jobs and arrange labour strikes, picketing of shops, stopping of trains by pulling chains, travelling without tickets, cutting telegraph and telephone wires. It says that rails should not be moved and that there should be no danger to life. That certainly has not been followed since.

Labourite Mr. Davies asked: "Was the Congress responsible for issuing these instructions?"

"SINISTER DESIGNS"

Mr. Amery: "The Provincial Committee of the Madras Province. There was quite enough evidence confronting the Government of India to make action highly necessary at an early time.

The Government of India showed remarkable patience all through July. It took no action as long as there was a possibility of the All-India Congress Committee not endorsing the sinister designs of the Working Committee influenced by Mr. Gandhi.

On August 8, the All-India Working Committee by an overwhelming majority endorsed these designs and thereupon the Government of India, upon its own initiative, without reference to this country and by the unanimous decision of that body consisting of 11 Indians and one European took the only action which a self-respecting Government could take in that situation and there is no ground for the suggestion that this action was deliberately postponed until the House of Commons went into recess.

It was entirely determined by the action of the All-India Congress Committee and the Government of India".

Independent Labourite Mr. Maxton interjecting: "Did Mr. Amery have no previous warning that this action was in contemplation and did it come as a surprise to him as it came to me?"

Mr. Amery: "I did not say that. Naturally the Government of India and his Majesty's Government are in communication on the general situation but in a matter directly affecting the primary responsibility of the Government of India for peace and order within its broad confines, the Government of India take immediate action without waiting or asking the permission of the Government of this country".

I would add to the tribute which the Prime Minister paid (at this moment Mr. Maxton rose again and for some time Mr. Amery refused to give way but finally did so) Mr. Maxton: "I want to press Mr. Amery on this point. It is a most extraordinary state of affairs that the Indian Government on their own, without consultation with the Home Government, should take an action which is not merely a local demonstration but a reversal of the previous policy".

Mr. Amery: "The Government of India knew quite well that in maintaining the peace of India, it could reckon confidently on the support of His Majesty's Government in a matter which required instant action to prevent the policy of sabotage decided upon being carried out.

The Government of India rightly did its duty by acting immediately. That dispenses with the suggestion that the action of the Government of India was carefully timed for a time when the House of Commons would not be sitting".

JINNAH MADE CLUB TO HIT CONGRESS

Quoting the Labour Party resolution "that the action taken was a timely and unavoidable precaution", Mr. Amery said, "IT MIGHT BE PUT MORE SIMPLY IN THE LANGUAGE OF MR. JINNAH THAT 'THE GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF WAITING TO BE HIT. HIT FIRST'. By doing so, I venture to say it preserved India from a grave disaster."

Mr. Amery emphasised this sentence by repeating it. "I was delighted with Mr. Churchill's statement which set the problem out for all the world to see exactly what it consisted of.

I hope that the Congress will play some part in the future shaping of India's destiny but if that is to be the case, a change of heart must take place amongst the leaders of the Congress themselves."

The proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps were rejected mainly and indeed almost solely because of the uncompromising desire of the Congress leaders for unlimited power. It was in fact the real obstacle.

Even then it was not possible to get the leaders of the different parties to meet one another.

"We must be ready to welcome any signs of genuine change of heart. Meanwhile, in the last few days, we have welcomed the safe arrival of the Indian representatives of the War Cabinet and the Pacific Council (cheers).

All members extend to them the very best wishes for the part they will undoubtedly play in helping to organise victory which alone will secure India's future freedom."

UPROAR IS REACTION TO ARREST

Continuing, Mr. Amery said, "The rapid reaction to the news of the arrest was undoubtedly a series of noisy hooligan demonstrations of a very widespread character. These were very rapidly disposed of.

What was very much more serious was the concentration of effort on sabotage in certain directions and in certain parts of India—concentration of attacks on the whole system of communications, postal and telegraph services and railway communications by their interruption and destruction of stations and rolling stock and attacks upon aerodromes.

Attention was specially paid to the destruction of signalling and control instruments and damage to bridges and roads, indicating a carefully planned scheme of attack not only upon the daily life but indeed on the safety of India.

It mainly concentrated on the vital strategic area lying between eastern India now exposed to Japanese attack and the main body of India as well as the area which would most prejudice the carrying of coal from the mines to the munition factories of India".

24 CASES OF DERAILMENT

The Labourite, Mr. Cove interjected, "If the charge was so vital why have you simply locked them up in a concentration camp?"

Mr. Amery: "The charges are that this

(Continued on Page 15)

FOUR KILLED IN SILIGURI FIRING

Prominent U. P. Leader Arrested

76 PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

College Students On Strike In Many Cities

DARJEELING, Sept. 11.

The Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, has issued the following communique: "At about 5-30 p.m. on the 9th September the Sub-Divisional Officer, Siliguri, was compelled to order the police force at Siliguri police station to open fire on a violent mob which had almost surrounded the police station premises. This he did not do before ordering the mob to disperse and warning them that on their failure to do so he could be compelled to open fire.

Four Killed, 12 Injured

This incident followed a procession which was taken round Siliguri during which the local authorities used every endeavour to induce it to disperse without avail. Evidence has been obtained from various sources which indicates clearly that the mob was intent upon sacking the Police station and attacking the officers there. As a result of firing four people have died and ten or perhaps twelve have been injured. The situation has since the 9th been quiet upto date." —A.P

NATIONAL FLAG ON CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The coat of arms on the Asutosh Building of Calcutta University was damaged when to-day some demonstrators went up to the roof of the Asutosh Building and hoisted a tricolour flag.

Later a students' meeting was held on the lawn attached to the Asutosh Building of Calcutta University where speeches were delivered criticising the recent statement of Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on India.

Attempts to interrupt the tramway service in the city continued as usual. A tramcar was set on fire by demonstrators who also hurled brickbats at the vehicle. The car was completely burnt before any attempt could be made to extinguish the fire.

Cases of stone throwing at tramcars and of cutting of trolly ropes of such vehicles were reported from some other area and two persons were arrested by the police.

Students of some of the local educational institutions abstained from their classes again to-day. —A. P.

STUDENTS 'RAID' BOGRA COURTS

BOGRA, Sept. 11.

Most of the educational institutions including the Azizul Huq College have been closed. There was picketing at the gate of the Zilla School to-day and attendance of students appeared to be sparse.

A procession of students joined by others passed through the main streets of the town yesterday. Police were posted at the Sadar and branch post offices and approaches to the civil and criminal court buildings were blocked by police standing in line. Inspite of this the processionists entered the criminal court compound and shouted slogans. The demonstrators dispersed after holding a meeting in the Coronation School compound.

Eleven persons have been arrested so far.—A. P.

76 PRISONERS BREAK JAIL IN SYLHET

SHILLONG, Sept. 12.

Seventy-six prisoners confined in Habiganj Sub-Divisional Jail in the District of Sylhet escaped on September 4 breaking through the jail fencing while a Congress procession was passing west of the jail compound, states a message just received. Search parties were immediately sent out and a number of absconders taken into custody. It is officially stated that so far there are no more details, except that there were eight convicts and sixty-eight undertrials who broke jail, they being only a part of the jail population who had been able to use jail equipment such as spades to break the palisade, which is of bamboo. Adequate precautions have been taken. —A. P.

ASSAM M.L.A. RESIGNS FROM MUNICIPALITY

SILCHAR, Sept. 10.

Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda, Deputy leader of the Congress party in the Assembly, who is under detention under the Defence of India Rules, has resigned his membership of the Municipal Board as a "protest against the policy of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders". —A. P.

CASE AGAINST MAULVI MUHAMMED SHARIFF

LYALLPUR, Sept. 12.

In connection with the cyclostyled posters, which were found pasted in the city, police searched the houses of Mr. Ved Parkash Nanda, Pleader, Mehta Raghbir Singh, Lala Ishar Das Khanna, and Mr. Madan Lal. Some papers were taken away by the police.

Prosecution evidence was recorded in the case against Maulvi Muhammad Shariff, a prominent Congress worker, who is being prosecuted in the court of the city magistrate and the case was adjourned till September 14 for orders.

Four Congress workers of Jaranwala were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Lyallpur, under Section 145 Cr. P. C. Two boys were sentenced till rising of the court.—United Press.

GAUHATI LAWYERS BOYCOTT COURTS

GAUHATI, Sept. 11.

Reports of some minor acts of incendiarism and sabotage from rural areas have been reported. Armed guards have been patrolling to prevent recurrence of such acts.

Most of the lawyers of the Gauhati bar have not been attending courts. Strike in educational institutions of the district, particularly high and middle schools, is still continuing and many of the students of the local schools and college, who come from the mofussil, have since left the town.—A. P.

MOHANLAL SAXENA ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M. L. A. (Central) and a prominent Congress leader of this province, was arrested this evening in Aminudullah Park, Lucknow.

Mr. Saxena's arrest was a signal for a minor disturbance in that locality. A small crowd went round Aminabad Bazar shouting slogans and exhorting shopkeepers to close their shops. Most of the shops in the area were immediately closed. The Police arrived on the spot and dispersed the crowd.

Intensive patrolling by armed police had the desired effect and no incident was reported later

Collective Fines Amount To Rs. 1,24,850 In One District!

The Governor of the United Provinces has, under the Collective Fines Ordinance, imposed collective fines amounting to Rs. 1,24,850 on inhabitants of various areas in the Cawnpore District and Rs. 6,970 on the inhabitants of nine villages in District Mirzapur, states a Gazette Extraordinary issued today.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Sept. 12.

A crude type of bomb exploded last night within the precincts of the Collectorgunj police station. There was no damage of any kind to property or person. Later the police effected one arrest and after search are reported to have recovered two crude bombs from this person.—A. P.

One Year's R. I. For 5 Congress Workers

CAWNPORE, Sept. 11.

Chhotey Singh, Sheo Dularey and three other Congress workers who were charged with inducing public servants to fail in their duty were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules by Mr A. Yusuf, City Magistrate.—A. P.

COLLECTIVE FINES ON JOINT FAMILIES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Power to impose a portion of collective fines on a Hindu undivided family is given to District Magistrates by an amendment to the Collective Fines Ordinance published to-day. A new sub-section (3 A) to Section three of the Ordinance provides; "In any such apportionment, the District Magistrate may assign a portion of such fine to a Hindu undivided family to be payable by it"

Sub-section three reads: The District Magistrate, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, shall apportion such fine among the inhabitants who are liable collectively to pay it, and such apportionment shall be made according to the District Magistrate's judgment of the respective means of such inhabitants.—A. P.

SYLHET ARRESTS INCLUDE COMMUNIST

SYLHET, Sept. 12.

Three persons were arrested by the police in connection with the disturbance in the town.

Mr. Radha Raman Dhar, a Communist worker, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules at Jagannathpur and brought to the Sylhet Jail.

Mr. Mohitosh Purkayastha, a student worker, was served with a notice of externment from the District of Cachar, a few hours after he reached Silchar.—United Press.

RAJKOT SCHOOLS DESERTED

RAJKOT, Sept. 11.

Picketers at the college here formed into a procession and made their way to the Secretariat shouting slogans. Mounted and foot police dispersed the procession near the Secretariat. Five persons including three women were arrested. The schools are deserted. —A. P.

POONA LADY DOCTORS UNDER ARREST

POONA Sept. 12.

Dr. Mrs. Tarabai Joglekar and Mrs. Sushilabai Bal have been arrested by the police under the Defence of India rules to-day.—A. P.

Poona Arrests And Convictions

POONA, Sept. 11.

Altogether 36 persons including three women who were arrested for defying the prohibitory orders of the Government were tried by the Additional City Magistrate to-day and were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonments.

Out of 31 students who were arrested for taking out procession in the city, three were sentenced to six months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default two months' further R. I., while the remaining 28 were sentenced to three months' R. I.

Of the three women all of whom were charged with distribution of unauthorised leaflets, Mrs. Laxmibai Patharkar and Mrs. Laxmibai Vaidya were sentenced to six months' S. I. while the third Shri Sushilabai Porwal was sentenced to three months' S. I.

Two students who were found in possession of objectionable literature were convicted and sentenced to nine months' R. I.—A. P.

SIX ARRESTS AT SATARA

POONA, Sept. 12.

Mr. V. R. Soman and five other persons were arrested at Satara.

Four Congress workers were taken into custody for addressing a religious fair at Karad, in defiance of the Government ban.

Two persons were arrested in a village near Karad, under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

SHOLAPUR D. L. B. VICE-PRESIDENT ARRESTED

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 12.

Mr. Shivanppa Fatepurkar, Vice-President of the Sholapur District Local Board, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

CONVICTIONS IN KARNATAKA

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 10.

Seven persons, Laksmansa Niranjan, Narayan Nimbargi, Lakshman Kedarappa Lalge, Jeevappa Hanabarhatti, Maruti Homkar, Gurunathska Khodey and Shantappa Takkalki who were arrested yesterday morning for offering Satyagraha were awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment last evening by the Resident Magistrate, I Class, Hubli.

Almost all the students of the three local High Schools who came out of their classes on the afternoon yesterday went in a procession to a primary School in Koppikar Road and tried to enter the Municipal Primary School to bring out the boys of that school. But the police came on the scene soon and dispersed the crowd by mild cane charge. Ten boys have been arrested in this connection.

32 Arrested In Dharwar

Thirty-two persons, mostly students, have been arrested while they were picketing the Karnatak College and other schools in Dharwar on September 9.

Attendance in schools and colleges in Dharwar continues to be thin. A number of boys who demonstrated in front of the Anglo-Kannada Girls' High School persuaded the inmates to come out.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted young goodlooking girl for U. P. Muslim bachelor, age 26, Government servant, pay 150 and independent means, residing Bombay. Write Box No. 16844, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Secure Jobs enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, Impart expert training, Typewriting, Shorthand, etc. Ladies' Special Accommodation. Moderate Charges. (16828)

Wanted Actors and Actresses. Apply at once to Film Careers Corporation, Nisbet Road, Lahore. (9568)

71. BUNGALOWS WANTED

Wanted by Turkish Consulate General, Bombay a furnisehd house and bungalow in the same garden or two furnished Villas in the same garden. For full particulars apply to the Turkish Consulate General, Taj Mahal Hotel. (9634)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

How To Stop Smoking. Guaranteed Success or money back. Conquer this habit permanently in 3 weeks. End indigestion, bad breath and double your energy. Particulars free from Metropolitan Trading Co. (B.9), Multan Cantt. (9569)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For quick Sale one Underwood Portable Typewriter in good working condition. Cheap Furniture Mart, 65 Wodehouse Road, Bombay. (16869)

PALMIST

Know your fate. Consult "Shakuntala", Porebunder Castle, 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba. Complete reading Rs. 10|-, Three questions Rs. 3|-, From 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M. (16860)

LAUGHS By The CARLOAD 9th WEEK
in Acharya Arts'—
KUNWARA-BAP
Producer: N. R. ACHARYA
LAMINGTON
Daily:—4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
Tomorrow Matinee at 1-30 P.M.

MODERN EVES' COMEDY-DUEL!
It's a thrill of a life-time!
The Newest—Newest Quality Picture current and popular in Town—
3rd 'NEW INDIA' Release
For the first time SILVER Films' Novel Comedy-Hit
Starring:
CHANDRAMOHAN
These 6 Great Stars Are Together
PRAMILA, KUMAR, AZURIE, SHAHAZADI, GOPE
JHANKAR
Produced by: KUMAR
Third Week of Crowds!
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee 1-30 p. m.
NOVELTY
Phone: 40106
Book In Advance. Plans Open SUNDAY MORNING at 10-30
"PRIDE & PREJUDICE"
For the First Time After Exhibition at the METRO

Sun., Mon., (Curfew Timing)
2 Shows at 1 & 4 P.M. only
MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer with the Violin Touch
PHIR MILENGE
Direction: SOHRAB MODI
9TH WEEK CENTRAL

In 19th WEEK
PRAKASH'S Musical Masterpiece
Station Master
Time: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sat., Sun., and Mon. 12-45 p.m. Matinees
LADIES SHOW On Thursday at 12-45 p.m.
MINERVA
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

FOURTH WEEK
RANJIT'S
ROMANTIC MUSICAL
ARMAN
Starring:
MOTILAL & SHAMIM
Director: KEDAR SHARMA
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p. m.
Sun., Mon. Matinee 2-30 p. m.

Tomorrow at 1 p.m.
Matinee
AMAR'S
Glorious film,
ANKH-MICHOWLI
11TH WEEK
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

FULL BENCH UPHOLDS FINDINGS OF TRIAL JUDGE

Defendant Ordered To Pay Back Deposit Given As Guarantee For Growing Beard

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 7074 of 1941.
Fazle Hussein M. H. Buxamusa Plaintiff.
Versus.
Sirdar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Defendant.

Coram :—Indernarayan B. Chief Judge and Noronha and Lalkaka J.J.

Mr. A. S. Davar for defendant moved for rule.

The following is the text of the full court judgment :—

We have carefully gone through the exhibits and the evidence recorded by the learned trial Judge and his judgment and do not see any reason for the Full Court to interfere in the matter. The question as to the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the suit has not been pressed, and the main points argued before us were as to the right of the plaintiff to maintain the suit in view of the two writings executed on the day of the marriage by the two sons of the plaintiff and as to how far the learned trial Judge was entitled to rely on the contents of the letters of the Amil of Hodeidah in coming to the conclusion that the condition on which the deposit was given by the plaintiff, was to be returned to him, was fulfilled.

As regards the plaintiff's right to maintain the suit, the learned trial Judge has found on the evidence that the talk about the giving of the deposit as a guarantee that the plaintiff's son, who was married the next day, would keep a beard for one year after his marriage, was with the plaintiff, that the deposit was demanded from him and paid by him to the defendant's agent, Amil Isakbhai, at the reception room of the defendant in Bombay; and that on payment of the amount permission for the marriage of the plaintiff's son at Surat was granted. It was only thereafter on the day of the marriage at Surat that the plaintiff's sons were asked to pass the two writings in question, viz. exhibits No. 2 and 3 respectively, which refer to the deposit. So far as the return of the deposit was concerned, the two writings themselves were framed in inconsistent terms. Ex. No. 2 states that Idris, the plaintiff's son who was to be married had tendered the deposit and that the same should be returned to him on the expiry of one year from the date of the writing on his proving to the defendant that he had kept his beard as required by Shariat, and would keep the same accordingly thereafter; while the other writing, Ex. No. 3, signed by the plaintiff's other son Mansur, states that the deposit should be returned to both the brothers if they proved after a year that they had kept their beard according to Shariat and would keep the same accordingly thereafter. Although the plaintiff attested the signatures of his two sons on these writings, there is nothing in the evidence to suggest that the plaintiff was made aware of the exact contents of the same especially with regard to the terms as to the return of the deposit to one or both of his sons or that he consented to accept any such terms as binding on himself. According to the evidence all that the plaintiff was told by the Surat Amil was that both his sons would have to pass writings about keeping beards. The plaintiff's evidence as regards the circumstances under which he gave the deposit is completely uncontradicted and shows that the defendant, who received the deposit through his agent, the Amil was bound in law to return the deposit to the plaintiff on fulfilment of the condition made with the plaintiff, as deposed to him, viz. that his son who was to be married should maintain a beard for at least 12 months after marriage. Under the circumstances if it was the defendant's case that the plaintiff had by any subsequent conduct given up the right which vested in him to claim back the deposit, it was for the defendant to lead evidence to show that the plaintiff not only attested the two writings but that he knew the contents of the same especially with regard to the terms dealing with the return of the deposit and agreed to substitute these terms or either of them in place of the previous arrangement arrived at with him at Bombay, and this the defendant has completely failed to prove.

The other matter argued before us was as to the reliance placed by the learned trial Judge on the letters of the Amil of Hodeidah. Of course as held in G.I.P. Railway vs. Devsi 9 Bom. L. R. 942,949, the statement of a fact in a letter is no proof of the fact itself; but in the present case the statements contained in the letters of the Amil of Hodeidah stand entirely on a different footing. With regard to the position of Amils it was stated by the Dewan of the defendant in his evidence that according to the belief of the community any marriage performed without the permission of the defendant or his Amils would be regarded as void. This shows the importance of the position of the Amils who are high dignitaries appointed by the defendant as the High Priest of his community to exercise as defendant's agents the powers and functions of the defendant in the various places for which the Amils are appointed. When the period of one year after the marriage had elapsed and the plaintiff applied to the Amil of Surat for a return of the deposit, he was asked to get a letter from the Amil of Hodeidah where the plaintiff's son had gone some 9 months after his marriage. The plaintiff accordingly got the two letters in question through his son from the Amil of Hodeidah. These letters were handed over to the defendant's Amil at Surat and have been produced at the hearing by the defendant who did not challenge the fact that these letters had come from his own agent, viz. the Amil of Hodeidah. When a question such as the one in this case, viz., whether a particular individual residing within the Amil's jurisdiction has been in fact keeping a beard or not is referred to the Amil, the letter in giving his letter or certificate as to the state of facts naturally acts in the odrinary course of his duties as Amil or Agent of the defendant, and the statements contained in such a letter or certificate must be regarded as admissions coming from a duly authorised agent of the defendant and thus as relivent and admissible in evidence against the defendant under sections 18 and 21 of the Indian Evidence Act

Apart from putting in these letters in evidence, the plaintiff himself deposed to the fact that his son Idris was keeping a beard and that when he went to Hodeidah in June 1939, nine months after the marriage he had a beard as shown by a photograph taken in June 1939 which has been exhibited. On the evidence placed before him the learned trial Judge found that the condition for the fulfilment whereof the deposit was given was duly complied with, and in consequence the plaintiff was entitled in law to a return of the deposit paid by him to the defendant.

As we have already stated in this case we do not see any grounds entitling the Full Court to interfere with the findings—mainly on facts—on which the suit has been decided by the learned trial Judge and which clearly do substantial justice between the parties. This application for a 'rule nisi' must hence be refused.

SOARING TO HEIGHTS OF PERFECTION
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ROTI
Starring:
CHANDRAMOHAN
SHAIKH MUKHTAR
SITARA
AKHTARI FAIZABADI
ASHRAF KHAN
Produced & Directed by MEHBOOB
3rd Week At
SWASTIK
The Theatre For Luxurious Comfort
Daily 3-45, 6-45 & 10 p.m.
Today and Tomorrow at 12-30 p.m. also
Book Now *Phone 41561*
Patrons Are Reminded That Lamington Road Is Out Of Curfew Area

Hitting A New High In Hilarity!
NAVYUG'S FUNNIEST HIT
Produced & Directed by: WINAYAK
STATE GUESTS
(SARKARI PAHUNE)
Starring: DAMUANNA MALWANKAR, JOG, VATSALA KUMTEKAR,
Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30 p.m.
To-day, To-morrow, 12 Noon
A 'PEERLESS' RELEASE
HAVE A 'LAUGH-TIME' AT
KRISHNA
(OUTSIDE CURFEW)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad, Shud 3, 1998
Muslim: Ramjan 1, 1361
Parsi: Farvardin 9, 1312
Sunrise: 7-27 a.m. Sunset 7-42 (N.S.T.)
Hightide: 1-12, 13-26. Lowtide: 7-08, 19-30

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Pyas" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Week-End in Havana" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Bed Time Story" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"In This Our Life" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire at Sea" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 1 and 4 p.m. only
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12 noon.
AURORA—"Tony Dick and Harry" 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12-30
HINDMATA—"Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15 7, 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"Ride-em Cowboy" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sasural" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 2-15 p.m.
APOLLO—"Garib" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Khazanchi" 1 and 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 1 and 4 p.m. Matinee: Sunday and Monday 10 a.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 9 p.m. Matinee: Sunday & Monday 11 a.m.
NOVELTY—"Jhankar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mata" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow 1-30
CITY LIGHT—"Lagan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1
PRAKASH—"Jeewan Prabhat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Consequences of Bad Habits" will be delivered by Mr. Hargovindas Jani, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Fort Bora Bazar Street to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.), when Shri Pandit Rebbudevji will deliver a public lecture on Religion.

VEDIC SERMON: A public meeting to perform divine service will be held at Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pt. Ribhudev will deliver Vedic Sermon.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the Booking-office Dadar Station (B.B. & C.I. Rly.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Dadar Branch Prof. Pratapgiri Rama Murthy of Wilson College, Bombay, will conduct divine service in English at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Ram Mohun English School, Dadar.

MUSICAL CONCERT: Under the auspices of the Gandharva Sangeet Mandal a music concert will be given by Prof. Mullikarjun Mansur of Dharwar, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (N.S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon.

EGYPTIAN CONSULATE & RAMZAN: The Royal Consulate of Egypt in Bombay, while extending compliments to Muslims throughout India on the advent of the month of Ramzan, state that their Consular office will be open only in the mornings during Ramzan.

MINT WORKERS' UNION: The annual general meeting of the Mint Workers' Union, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. at C. P. Tank, Hira Baug Hall. Resolutions on the question of increase in the rate of dearness allowance, opening of grain shops in the Mint, deputation to meet Government of India on the question of Provident Fund, Pension, Security of Service, etc. etc., will come before the meeting.

SECOND ANNUAL
and
AKHAND HINDUSTAN SPECIAL NUMBER
of the
"SOCIAL WELFARE" WEEKLY
Editor: K. M. Munshi.
containing special articles from India's eminent leaders, educationists, economists, and social workers,
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Annual Subscription: Rs. 4/-
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The "Social Welfare"
Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1.

Fined For Breach Of Lighting Restrictions

COPY OF JUDGMENT TO BE SENT TO SUPERIOR OFFICER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cyril David Shead, Naval Petty Officer, was convicted and fined to-day, Rs. 30 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or, in default, one month's R.I. for not complying with the lighting restrictions.

It was alleged that when Sub-Inspector Bhesadia went to the accused's flat in Pasta Lane, Colaba, the accused was aggressive in his attitude and was defiant to the police when they came to arrest him.

The Magistrate, in convicting him, remarked that the accused had behaved in an unseemly way and directed that a copy of the judgment be forwarded to his superior officer for necessary disciplinary action.

FATE OF NEWLY-BORN BABE

A child, newly-born was found dead wrapped into a bundle with a piece of cloth, at Cusrow Baug, by a scavenger of the locality.

In the course of his investigation to trace out the mother of the child, Sub-Inspector McCarthy stated, on the information received, that a woman was suffering from stomachache, the previous day at Third Pasta Lane and made an enquiry in that particular building. He found that Miss Rozario Castilino was the woman who was ailing.

On further examination, the said woman who is in the service of a lady employer complained of stomachache and admitted that she gave birth to a child and threw it down from the 3rd floor of the building.

The inquest of the child is postponed.

CITY BROKERS DISCHARGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday ordered the seven brokers who were arrested at the Bombay Stock Exchange after an affray in which two Parsi brokers were alleged to have been assaulted, to be discharged.

The Magistrate made the order as the police submitted an application stating that the complainants did not wish to take any further action and that there was insufficient evidence against the suspects. The police therefore, withdrew the case.

SUSPENDED NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE: The Suspended Newspapers Editors' 'Conference' will be held on Monday (14th instant) at 3 p.m at 'Vande mataram" office, (Nasik Chambers, Prere Road, Fort, Bombay).

UNITED LODGE THEOSOPHISTS: "Beyond the Gate of Death" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. V. M. Kaikini, in Budha Society's Hall, Nair Building, Jn. of Lamington and Sandhurst Roads, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on "Some aspects of teachings of Shree Krishna in Bhagwad—Gita"

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION: Telegrams for N. India, Karachi and its adjacent areas are subject to serious delay owing to imperfect communication; Telegraphic communication with all provinces except Madras continues to be interrupted or heavily disturbed and congested. All telegrams are subject to serious delay.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRING PRACTICE

Anti-aircraft firing practice will take place in Bombay between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on September 15, 16, 17 and 18 and between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on September 19.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL: The Congress Free Hospital once more resumes its activity. Twelve beds to accomodate indoor patients have been provided for which expert Medical co-operation is needed. Patriotic and qualified doctors and nurses are earnestly invited to co-operate. Those who can help may please write to the Hon. Secretary Congress Free Hospital, Khetwadi 13th Lane, giving particulars of the hours and days when they can undertake to give honoiary assistance.

W. LESLIE WORKERS' UNION

The Secretary, W. Leslie Workers' Union (Red Flag) writes:—

"Workers of W. Leslie and Co., Bombay, have been struggling hard to get the bonus and dearness allowance for a long time. They have not received so far any bonus or allowance although it is recognised by the Labour Office that the dearness has shot up very high, and that many other industries and occupation have actually granted the allowance and bonus to their workers. But the management of W. L. and Co., have paid no heed to the demands of their workers.

"Workers, therefore, have now formed their Union and have now decided to fight for the demands through the Union.

"The Union has sent a letter to the Company to consider earnestly the above demands of the workers in view of the extremely desperate economic conditions today. The Union has also made the proposal that it is ready to discuss over the matter directly with the Company, from whom the answer is anxiously awaited."

"Work Or Wages"

KAMDAR UNION DEMANDS REOPENING OF MILLS

The Managing Committee of the Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad, has passed a resolution that it is its considered opinion that the Millowners and the Majur Mahajan are directly responsible for the crisis in the Ahmedabad Mill situation.

The Committee is convinced that the workers were cajoled and threatened out of their employment, while the talks about bonus have all been given up, which has only resulted in the aggravation of the hardships of the unemployed.

The Union exhorts the workers to organise themselves and press hard for the demand. 'Give us work or wages' is their slogan.

AHMEDABAD KAMDAR UNION'S PLEA FOR UNITY

The Ahmedabad Mill Kamdar Union, at its meeting held on Monday, under the presidency of Com. Juggan Khan, resolved that the happy culmination of the present situation lay in Congress-League unity. The Committee demanded the immediate release of leaders and strongly condemned the policy of the Government.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5 p.m. Ham Aur tum: 5-15 B. K. Ghose. 5-30 Zohra Jan. 5-45 Mohammad Husain. 6 Do geet: 6-15 Do rag do saz. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-40 Next week's programmes (Hindustani). 7-55 Dulari Bai. 8-5 Jawab men. 8-20 B. K. Ghose: 8-30 Zohra Jan. 8-45 Thumri aur geet: 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-45 Zohra Jan. 10-5 Manohar Lal. 10-10 Edwin Fischer.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Mixed melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Bhaygeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sadat Khan. 9-25 D. K. Joshi Mangalvedhekar: 9-45 Dattoba Tawde 11 Air orchestra. 11-15 Khayal duet 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Vinodini Desai. 12 p.m. Prem Sutra. 12-25 Pad and abhang. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Gangu Bai of Hubli. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music.

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 Gangu Bai. 5-40 D. K. Joshi Mangalvedhekar. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Yeshwantrao Mirashibuwa. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary (Hindustani). 6-50 Thumri Khamaj: 7-5 Dattoba Tawde. 7-25 Sadat Khan. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 String music. 8-15 Vinodini Desai. 8-30 to 8-45 "Our Universities" contemporary art—a review by R. von Leyden. 8-45 to 9 Recorded messages in Marathi and Hindustani from Troops in the Middle East to their families in the Bombay Presidency. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Musical interlude. 10 Violin and piano recital. 10-20 Leon Goossens. 10-30 Ernest politzer.

Bombay II—Programme

49-3 metres (6,085 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Variety. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Yeshwantrao Mirashi Buwa. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Gujarati geets. 7-55 M. Tufail: 8-5 to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air orchestra 9-10 Yeshwantrao Mirashibuwa. 9-35 Vinodini Desai. 9-45 Dattoba Tawde. 10 Sadat Khan. 10-15 Gangu Bai.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 12.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on September 8:—

Allahabad 89 77 0.1; Cawnpore 87 77 0.1; Delhi 85 75 0.4; Karachi 84 79 0; Madras 95 74 0.5; Shillong 72 60 0.3; Bombay 85 76 0.1; Cuttack 91 78 0.9; Dehra Dun 79 71 0.1; Lahore 90 75 0; Nagpur 91 74 T 0; Simla 62 57 0.8; Calcutta 92 79 0; Darjeeling 62 56 1.7; Jacobabad 99 80 0; Lucknow 89 77 T; Patna nil; Peshawar 97 79 0.—A. P.

DEATH OF DASTUR N. D. GHARDA

Dastur Nosherwan Dinshaw Gharda, head priest of the "Kadmi" section of the Parsi community died in Bombay, on Thursday, at the age of 69

After passing his LL.B. examination, Mr. Gharda, became an advocate of the High Court, Bombay. In 1899 he was appointed Nazir of the High Court and after holding other appointments he rose to the position of Registrar on the Appellate Side, he was also for some time Chief Translator and Interpretor. He served the High Court in various capacities for about 30 years.

On the death of his father Mr. Gharda succeeded him as head priest of the "Kadmi" section of the community. He took a keen interest in questions affecting the Parsi community, and was connected with several communal associations, including the Athornan Mandal, of which he was President.

The funeral of Dastur Gharda, which took place at Doongerwadi on Friday morning, was largely attended

Progressive Writers' Association

A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Silverfish Club, New Book Co., Hornby Road, Mama Warerkar, the well-known Marathi playwright, will read one of his new plays. Mr. Baloopuri will recite some Hindustani poems and Mr. Bakoolesh's paper on Gujarati literature read out at the last meeting, will be discussed.

R. P. PARANJPYE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION BOARD

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has appointed Dr. Sir Raghunath P. Paranjpye as a member of the Provincial Board of Primary Education in place of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, resigned.

DONATIONS AND LOANS OF GUNS TO GOVT.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In response of the appeal by the Bombay Government for the present or loan of guns, for the use of Civic Guards, the following gentlemen have donated their guns to the Government:

The Rev. Spencer E. May, Bhusawal; Mr. K. R. Daboo, Navsari; Mr. I. I. Vora, Nadiad; Mr. P. Cornfield, Kirkee

The following gentlemen have offered their guns on loan: Dr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., Commissioner of Northern Division; Mr. J. C. Mehta, Khanpur, Dr S. B Patwardhan, Kopergoan; Mr. A. Israel, Ahmednagar; Col. L. S. Adlard, Poona; Major H. S. Smithwick, Poona; Sheikh Amir Raj Mahamad Poona; Mr. E. de Menezes, Bhusawal.

NEW URDU WEEKLY FOR BOMBAY

To Work For Hindu-Muslim Muslim Unity

Miss Amtus Salam has declared herself as printer and publisher of the "Ittehad," a Urdu weekly to be published from Bombay. The policy of the paper will be to work for the achievement of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The first issue of the paper will be published on the 25th instant. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to all those who write to Miss Amtus Salam at 246, Ripon Road, Bombay No. 8, giving their name and address.

Madras: The Government of Madras have spent a sum of about Rs. 32,084 in the province from the Government of India's grant including local contribution schemes of rural uplift during the quarter ending June 30, 1942.

The total expenditure on this account up to the end of the quarter was abont Rs. 20,57,189.—United Press.

You have always wanted to be beautiful, attractive, glamorous. Now you can be. For the very same methods which the famous stars of screen and stage use to acquire and maintain their gorgeous form are now available to you. This method has been enthusiastically endorsed by eminent doctors and beauty specialists in Hollywood and London Simply use GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3 for a few weeks and look into your mirror. You will be thrilled to see the lovely womanly curves and the ultra-smart, modern lines your dresses acquire.

Scientific research has led to the discovery of a "hormone-vitamin-mineral" treatment—GYNEXIFORM SALVE NO 3—Which offers genuine help to women in their desire for figure perfection. There is absolutely nothing like GYNEXIFORM SALVE NO 3 for making an unattractive bust whatever the type (flat, undeveloped sagging or over-developed) most charming and irresistible.

GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3 is standardised to contain per jar: 75 MGM. OESTRADIOL (the new synthetic bust beautifying FEMALE HORMONE which is EIGHTEEN TIMES STRONGER THAN ESTRIN), equivalent to 6,000,000 International Benzoate Units; 200 MGM of synthetic VITAMIN E (dl-a-tocopherol acetate); 2,00,000 International Units of CALCIFEROL (synthetic vitamin D); traces of "CATALYTS" in the form of mineral micro-elements of the body.

No matter what you have tried before or how old you are or how flat, undeveloped, oversized or sagging your figure may be—you can now positively transform its appearance, in a few weeks, into a dream of youthful loveliness—in the privacy of your own home—with GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3. EVERY WOMAN can now do it—easily, effectively! Send for a jar of "GYNEXIFORM SALVE" No 3 to-day. It only costs Rs. 15/-.

GYNEXIFORM
FLATTERS YOUR FIGURE

MADAME POMPADOUR BUST DEVELOPER: The most amazing apparatus to develop rapidly only infantile flat-chest or undeveloped bust by drawing new, revitalized hormone-vitamin charged blood to the figure, so that it can rapidly repair the degenerated tissues and also form new ones. Simple in use Lasts a life-time Super De Luxe Model, with superfine pyrex glass jar, packed in a luxurious velvet lined box, finest English make, price Rs. 25/ (Packing and Postage Extra.).

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

Expert medical advice and individual personal treatment available for developing, reducing or strengthening your bust For personal consultation see our Medical Director between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m on week-days (Saturdays 2 p.m to 4 p.m.) or write your case in detail and mail it to our "Clinical Dept" with a stamped, self-addressed envelope, for free diagnosis, prognosis and suggested treatment of your case

Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR describing all our products in detail Send Re. 1 Postal Order or cash (no stamps), for a copy of "Health and Vitality By Modern Methods Contains about 400 pages and 200 illustrations Everything you want to know about various types of bust deformities its diagnosis prognosis and modern hormone treatment is described and illustrated in detail Nothing like it ever published before

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India-Wide Condemnation Of Premier's Speech

India's Future Does Not Lie In Lap Of Churchill

HIS SPEECH IS A SHARP REMINDER TO INDIAN PARTIES, SAYS SAVARKAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

"We need not take Mr. Churchill very seriously. The future of India does not lie in the lap of Mr. Churchill, but it lies in the lap of war-gods."

Thus observed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a statement to the "United Press" on Mr. Churchill's statement on India in the House of Commons.

"Nevertheless, the speech of Mr. Churchill has confirmed beyond cavil or criticism how the Hindu Mahasabha was correct in revealing the inner purpose of Britain in entering this war. The Mahasabha assured immediately after the beginning of the war in a resolution passed on September 10, 1939 that it did not believe in the claims of any power among the belligerent nations, some of which were themselves imperialistic in character and outlook, to the effect that it has been actuated by moral or altruistic considerations, apart from its own national self-interest, while the Congress and Gandhiji, they were taken in by democratic profession of the Allies and proclaimed that it was their duty to render unconditional help to them in this their holy war against imperialistic aggression of the Axis Powers. Even in the speech which Gandhiji delivered just on the eve of his arrest, he spoke confidently of moral obligations which were bound to compel England to set India free. Mr. Churchill's speech has served a sharp reminder to all concerned that moral obligations have no place in the stern and realistic politics where steel alone counts. Has not Mr. Churchill told Parliament that there are now more British forces in India than there had ever been and was not that the only convincing argument he advanced to assure England that there was no need for them to be anxious about the security of India.

"We need not take Mr. Churchill very seriously. The future of India does not lie in the lap of Mr. Churchill, but it lies in the lap of war-gods."—United Press.

WHY THIS FLING AT COMMERCE?

J. C. Setalvad's Reply To Churchill

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in an interview, observed as follows:—

"The statement made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons is extremely reactionary and has created a feeling of great disappointment and resentment among all classes of people. Such statements are not likely to bring India and England nearer. Whatever the Congress may have done or not done, it is a perversion of facts to deny its representative character, and to say that it is merely a political organisation built around a party machine and sustained by certain manufacturing and financial interests. Let alone this fling, the commercial and industrial community is thoroughly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs and is as keen as any political party in the country for a real transfer of power to Indian hands, for the businessmen are convinced from their experience that Government, constituted as they are, have failed to ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturists and have not considered it as their prime and fundamental duty to help forward the development of vital Indian industries and that this is due, partially if not wholly, to the anxiety of Government to maintain intact foreign vested interests. It is really deplorable that the Prime Minister does not realise that such a statement, emanating from him, while creating bitterness and disaffection, will naturally lead to a furthering of the present deadlock, which requires immediate solution for the defence of India from the aggressors and for the success of the Allied Nations."

BLANK COLUMN GREETS CHURCHILL!

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

The "Daily Gazette" "commented" on Mr. Churchill's statement in the Commons with a blank column at the top of which was the heading "Mr. Churchill's 'statesmanlike' solution of the Indian deadlock."—A. P.

"Churchill Adds More Fuel To Fire"

The 'Sind Observer', writing editorially on Mr. Churchill's statement says: "It may be by starting this movement the Congress and its leaders have given encouragement to the Japanese to invade this country but Mr. Churchill's statement has given more encouragement to the enemy of knowing that the British Prime Minister and His Majety's officers in India have not uttered the soft word that turneth away wrath but on the contrary have added more fuel to the burning fire".—A. P.

Muslim Daily Calls Churchill Diehard Imperialist

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.
(Delayed In Transmission)

The evening Muslim daily, "Star of India" says:— "Mr. Churchill's statement would create in India more resentment than his repudiation of the Atlantic Charter for India, as he is a diehard Imperialist more fond of annexations than any conferment of freedom."

APPEAL TO ALLIED NATIONS

The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' says: "The speech is provocative from beginning to end. It is an incitement to lawlessness and challenge to India's progressive forces.

"The time has come when leaders of Allied nations must meet together and decide how long they can allow Mr. Churchill to dispose of the Indian case for freedom in this thoughtless, shortsighted and mischievous manner. The cause of human liberation and social peace cannot be left in jeopardy by Mr. Chuchill's insolence."—A. P

CHURCHILL IGNORES WARNING OF HISTORY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Under the caption "Wholly Disappointing" the "Telegraph" writes that Mr. Churchill's speech is vain and provocative. Seldom has statesmanship fallen short of requirements. A year and more after the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Churchill wants the Empire to stand half-slave and half-free and is quite ready to neglect the warnings of history.—A. P.

C. L. U. Condemn Repressive Policy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Representatives of the Civil Liberties' Unions, Punjab, Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Nellore, who met here under the chairmanship of Prof. N. G. Ranga have passed a lengthy resolution condemning the "repressive" policy of the Government and appealing to the Allied Governments and statesmen to hasten to the rescue of India and concede the justice of the demand for the formation, without any delay, of a real and effective national Government representing all important parties and groups.—A.P.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji, Working President, Hindu Mahasabha, is leaving Delhi for Calcutta on Monday.

Mahasabha Meets League!

Dr. Mookerjee's Long Talk With Mr. Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee, Working President, Hindu Mahasabha, met Mr. Jinnah this evening at the Moslem League President's house and had a talk with him lasting two hours forty-five minutes.

To Pressmen who met him after the meeting Dr. Shyamprasad declined to make any statement on the talk but indicated that it was exploratory in character and could be described as a preliminary exchange of views designed to ascertain the limits of each other's point of view. The atmosphere of the conversations was very good, he added.

A second meeting between the two is not ruled out but nothing definite appears to have been fixed about when or where. The impression is that the door for further conversations is left open.

It is learned that, following the conversation, there is no change either in his programme or in the programme of the Mahasabha Special Committee appointed to negotiate with parties.

Soon after his return from Mr. Jinnah's house, Dr. Shyamprasad acquainted members of the Mahasabha Special Committee with what took place at the meeting. A. P.

ROOSEVELT AS ARBITRATOR

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Consultations are in progress regarding the stand which elected groups in the Central Legislature should take next week in answer to Mr Churchill's statement. Important members, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Leader of the Nationalist Party, and Mr. P. N. Sapru of the Council of State who have arrived in Delhi met Dr. Shyamprasad Mookherji and discussed plans.

Though Mr. Churchill's statement has caused no surprise, its implications have been the subject of anxious consideration throughout the day. I understand that Dr. Mookherji is discussing with his colleagues the suggestion that President Roosevelt should be invited to arbitrate on the Indian question. This is being put forward as a last effort for political peace in the country owing to the urgency of the present situation.

DELHI TALKS CONTINUE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

The "United Press" learns that the peace efforts of the Hindu Mahasabha delegations are continuing despite Mr. Churchill's statement. They feel strengthened by the attitude of the Bengal Europeans embodied in the resolution adopted by them yesterday demanding immediate announcement from Britain regarding its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government of India and provide immediate facilities for its formation.

"We shall try to the last moment," says a Hindu leader to the "United Press", "but if our efforts fail due to intransigent attitude of the Government, the blame will not be ours."

The Hindu leaders met Khan Bahadur Allahabux, Sind Premier, Mr Tara Singh, Sardar Baldev Singh and representatives of the Nationalist Muslims and Momins again this morning. They propose to leave Delhi to-morrow.—United Press.

JINNAH TO MEET VICEROY?

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

The "United Press" says that Mr. Jinnah is expected to interview the Viceroy.

Mr. Wendell Willkie

BAGHDAD, Sept. 12.

Mr. Wendell Willkie has arrived in Baghdad.—Reuter.

STALINGRAD FIGHTS BACK

LONDON, Sept. 12

The Moscow Radio stated to-day that the situation round Stalingrad remains tense and that heavy fighting is taking place for an important height. Though Germans are launching mass attacks they are unable to break through the Soviet positions. The Radio added that south-west of Stalingrad the chief feature of the fighting is intense activity by Soviet troops.

Russian Units Counter-Attack

A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' states that south-west of Stalingrad Russian units passed to a counter-attack and threw the Germans back to their initial positions.

In the Mozdok area in eastern Caucasus two thousand Germans have been killed and fifty tanks burnt in five days. On one sector of the western front Russian troops captured several strong points on the Volkhov (Leningrad) front. In the area of Sinyavano Soviet troops captured several inhabited localities.—Reuter.

NOVOROSSISK EVACUATED

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.

It is officially announced that Novorossisk has been evacuated.

Last night's Soviet midnight communique states, "During September 11 our troops fought stubborn engagements with the enemy west and south-west of Stalingrad, in the area of Mozdok and also in the area of Sinyaving on the Volkhov sector, of the front.

After many days of fierce fighting our troops have evacuated the town of Novorossisk."—Reuter.

FIRE IN LOCAL WORKSHOP

BOMBAY, Sept. 12

A fire broke out to-night at the workshop of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Matunga. Some damage was caused to wooden and other combustible articles stored in the premises.

The fire was quickly brought under control within half an hour and the hostel students assisted the fire brigade in putting down the fire.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

Two servants who were on the premises at the time of the fire were overcome by smoke and were removed to hospital.—A.P.

MRS. BORKER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The situation in the city remained quiet on Saturday. Only one mill remained closed. The atmosphere in the colleges and schools was also peaceful. The attendance in the classes was however below normal.

Mrs. Borker, a Congress worker, was arrested by the Police under Defence of India Rules this evening.

Nine Months' Jail For Processionists

Three Congress workers, Ram Gopal Shetty (21), Somappa Basappa Kotian (25) and Sukhi Ram Jalai Singh (25) who were arrested for carrying Congress Flags and for leading a procession along Hornby Road on September 9 were produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Mr. Padden Row, Dy. Commissioner of Police, in the course of his evidence stated that all the accused resisted, when he tried to seize the Congress flag and assaulted him.

The accused completely denied the charge and said that it was the Deputy Commissioner who assaulted them with a lathi and they became unconscious.

As members of the Congress, they would never assault anyone. On the other hand they were prepared to receive lathi blows.

The Magistrate finding all the accused guilty of the charges sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Poona Races

OUTSIDERS ON TOP AGAIN

Trial Plate Won By "Caerloptic"

POONA, Sept. 12.

A moderate crowd was present to-day when the Third Day of the Poona Races was held here this afternoon with a card of nine events in fine weather. The course was good. Outsiders again dominated the proceedings and only three favourites materialised.

The chief event of the day, the Trial Plate, was won by a rank outsider, "Caerloptic" of the Gwalior stable, beating another outsider "Great Divide" by a half length.

The highest dividend of the day Rs. 122 was paid by "Dabbs" of the Kolhapur stable beating the 2/1 hot favourite "Ratifier" by 3/4 length.

In the eighth race, The Cecil Gray Plate, an objection raised against the winner "Fadhli Minshad" by the rider of "Anarkali" who came second was upheld and "Fadhli Minshad" and "Anarkali" were placed first and second respectively.

Daily double tickets were cashed for Rs. 406/8/0 each while the daily treble of Rs. 5,015 was carried over for the next race.

The Results

Following are the results.

THE DARJEELING PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's BEVIN BOY 9-0 S Chavan 1
Mr A Fatah's MEHJABIN 8-2 car 7-9 Mullsingh 2
Lt.-Col. C M Stewart's ICICLE 8-4 P Khade 3
Mr Osman Chotani's JACK THE RIPPER 8-12 R Vithal 4

Not run: Sea Lion.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths: 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 35 and Rs. 48.
Favourite: Janket.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE DARJEELING PLATE Div. II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8-7 Raffaele 1
Capt. A Svamvur's AUSSIE GIRL 8-11 Sharp 2
H H The Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's BAY NAZIR 8-13 Carr 3
Mr C. A. Murad's FIROUZE 8-6 Adley 4

Not run: Princep Dilawar.
Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 33 and Rs. 23.
Winner trained by H Chotani.
Favourite: Pick Me Up.

THE GALWAY PLATE Div. II—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H The Maharaja Scindia Gwalior's AUTUMN LADY 7-9 Roberts 1
Mr. T. G. Essaji and Mrs. S. Basher Ali's RIGHT BET 9-4 Morley 2
Mrs. Justice's HOUDINI 8-10 Brace 3
Mrs. R. Gujadhur's BORDER TOWN 8-4 Lott 4

Not run: Quaker Grass Tipperary
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length and 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 30 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 65, Rs. 55 and Rs. 79
Winner trained by Capt. K. P. Jadhav.
Favourites: Cindys Choice and Chaljeet.

THE DARJEELING PLATE Div. I—Distance 5 furlongs.

The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SWEETNESS 8-8 Britt 1
H H The Maharaja Scindia Gwalior's CHU-WAI-CHU 9-2 Jones 2
Capt. A. Svamvur's SO WHAT 9-0 Marrs 3
Mrs. Justice's FILMSTAR 8-0 Car 8-1 Whiteside 4

Not run: Pomp Ginger Cat
Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 100. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 29 and Rs. 53
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.
Favourite: Diana.

THE AUNDH PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles

H H The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MORNAS 9-2 Britt 1
H H The Maharaja Scindia Gwalior's SAFETY LAMP 9-0 Roberts 2
Mr. O. Randall's TALK 8-8 West 3
H H The Maharaja Scindia Gwalior's WINAMAID 8-7 Jones 4

Not run: Wine Glass Gold Gainer Mankind Mellowpore.
Won by shorthead 3 lengths neck
Time: 2 minutes and 11 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 15, 18 and 31.
Winner trained by M C Patel
Favourite: Mornas

THE A. HOYT PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. M. D. Petit's PIERRE 9-4 Sibbritt 1
Messrs. J. T. Lalvani and Harmony's MASKED RAIDER 8-4 Carr 2
Mr. Diamond's TYRANNY 8-0 Marrable 3
H H The Maharaja Scindia Gwalior's TRUSTY 8-4 Jones 4

Not run: Star of Baroda Marengo Queen of Sheeba, Ishtay, Dry Sherry, Sunrich.
Won by 1 length, six lengths 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 58 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 38
Winner trained by W Buckley.
Favourite: Pierre.

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

H H The Maharaja Scindia Gwalior's CAERLOPTIC 7-9 Roberts 1
Mr. A E de'Silva's GREAT DIVIDE 7-4 A Thompson 2
Messrs. B K Poddar and M D Somany's LET SLIP 8-4 Brace 3
Mr. M D Petit's USK 8-4 Sharp 4

Not run: Respirator Dancing Comet Hot Bun II
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length neck
Time: 1 minute 42 and 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 113. Places Rs. 175, Rs. 130 and Rs. 87
Winner trained by Capt K P Jadhav.
Favourite: Ginger Boy.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

The Raja of Miraj Jnr's ANAR KALI 7-9 S Chavan 1
Mr. G G Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 9-2 Sharp 2
H H The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 9-2 Britt 3
Messrs. Harmony and A H Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-5 Evans 4

Not run: Seventh Heaven, Hikmat Pasha Gold Deposit, Legion II and Dahman Suri
Won by head 4 lengths, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 51, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22
Winner trained by G L Shinde
Favourite: Fadhli Minshad.

THE GALWAY PLATE Div 1—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H The Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's DABBS 7-10 Arr 1
H H The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 9-2 Britt 2
Mr. A H Wadia's CLARIFY 8-9 Raffaele 3
Mrs. G N G Walles's YOUNG LOVELOCK 7-9 Baker 4

Not run: Megh, Doot, Roopkumari.
Won by 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 17 and Rs. 32
Winner trained by G L Shinde.
Favourite: Ratifier.

For Strong and Ivory-white Teeth

AVANTI

THE TOOTH PASTE

Phenomenally Low in Price, but Rich in Quality

Especially useful for Raw & Spongy Gums

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY.

Agents:
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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 12.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/S. 1/6 5/16 Four Months
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2 D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil
LONDON/STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7 55 D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 44 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting.
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Very Easy

Bhopal Land Act Amended

BHOPAL, Sept. 9.

After a debate lasting over two hours in which practically all the official and non-official members took part the Bhopal Legislative Council passed by 11 vates to 8 the first reading of an official bill to amend the Bhopal Land Revenue Act.

The amendment lays down that a charge can be created on the income of a jagirdar only during the lifetime of the jagirdar creating the charge.—A. P.

QUOTES JINNAH TO JUSTIFY REPRESSION

(Continued from Page 10)

attack was specifically planned and in accordance with general directions given by the Congress and in accordance with directives of a particular Provisional Committee.

Something like 300 stations were attacked and at least 24 cases of derailment were reported.

The disturbance was particularly violent in Bihar, a vitally strategic area. In that province something like 65 police stations were attacked and 40 destroyed. At another place in the Central Provinces, a Magistrate and Police Officer were done to death after refusing the offer of their lives if they resigned from Government and joined the Congress Party

REOCCUPATION OF BURMA WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE

At another place two officers were burnt alive in kerosene, while another officer suffered a similar fate elsewhere.

"It is perfectly clear that we were confronted with a movement that was something a good deal more than ordinary student and hooligan rioting

We were confronted with something very serious and if the organisation of that movement had been allowed to develop for several weeks, while a smokescreen of discussion as to whether the British would leave India was going on, the result might have been disastrous.

This action alone would have provoked a situation which would have paralysed the Indian war effort.

It would have made it impossible to defend India or relieve China by the REOCCUPATION OF BURMA and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that this movement was in its main routine deliberately organised and intended by those who unfortunately succeeded in establishing control over the Congress movement.

All evidence that is coming to us makes it clear that this whole campaign of disorder and revolt is the outcome of application locally by local leaders of the general guidance which the Congress leaders have inspired.

There are one or two questions raised by Mr. Sorensen. He raised the question of whipping. The cane is lighter than cane half inch in diameter and employed in this country for crimes of brutal violence and I gave him a full answer yesterday or the day before.

He also raised the question of prison riots at Dacca and Bhagalpur. In each case there was prison mutiny, no doubt stimulated by the atmosphere outside.

Dacca was entirely within the authority of the Bengal Ministry, while the prison at Bhagalpur was entirely confined to habitual convicts not concerned with the position except in so far as the generally disturbed state might have caused these effects.

Broadly speaking, we can say with the Prime Minister that we have emerged from a situation of grave danger and one on which we can look with a reasonable mark of confidence.

At the same time the disturbances, by no means are wholly over and we should be well advised not to suggest that we are out of the wood yet.

CONGRESS WANT TO STEP INTO SHOES OF BRITISH GOVT.?

I should like to turn to the political issues that underlie this problem. We are in this matter confronted by fundamental divergences of policy and outlook.

The whole policy of the Congress might have grown up naturally over years. The policy of the inner body which dominates the Congress IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE CONGRESS IS ENTITLED TO STEP INTO THE SHOES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND TAKE OVER THE CONTROL OF THE WHOLE OF INDIA.-

This is the fundamental assumption on which all their policy is based. The policy of His Majesty's Government as set forth first of all in August 1940 and again far more frankly and clearly by Sir Stafford Cripps on his mission to India is that they intend with the minimum delay after the war to extend to India the same freedom as enjoyed by the Great Dominions or for that matter enjoyed by ourselves, the same freedom to control her own destiny among the nations of the Commonwealth and the world on the basis of a constitution arrived at by agreement and co-operation between the different elements within India.

On no other basis is constitutional settlement possible, said Mr. L. S. Amery.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing 18.56
To-day's opening 18.48
Difference ..... —.07

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 12.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
October not received.
December not received
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London Sept. 12.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay September/October (£28 nominal) closed
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£28 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata September/October unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal September/October East Coast India shipment (£24 1/4 quoted) West Coast Indian shipment (£25 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

New York, Sept. 12.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London Sept. 12.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London Sept. 12.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London Sept. 12.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward 23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London Sept. 12.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers. 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30 36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 12.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12

The General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has circularised all the Provincial Hindu Sabhas to mobilise public opinion in support of the demand for a National Government, and also to enlist co-operation of other political organisations in the country.—United Press.

Sir Md. Yakub Resigns

NEW DELHI Sept. 11.

The "United Press" learns that Sir Mohammad Yakub may resign the membership of the Council of State.—United Press

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SATIRANJAN SHIELD

BY J. C. MAITRA

AMAZING REVERSES TO CHAMPIONS LAST WEEK-END

When I wrote last week about the unique achievement of the W. I. A. A. Staff in Bombay's football this season, I did not even dream that a terrible upset awaited them even before my article appeared in print. Who could have imagined that the redoubtable champions of four successive tournaments would tamely go down to a junior side? But that is what happened in the Satiranjan Shield on Saturday last. Mr. Jehangir Patel their President and Manager, was a little nervous before the match, as four of their best players, Kadirvelu, Ratnam, Gaffoor and Bhimrao, were on the injured list and Herbert Lynn their reserve goalie, was not available. He did not want to field a depleted side. He was also afraid of the treacherous condition of the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground after the heavy rains during the week.

PATEL'S MISGIVINGS

Patel asked me as President of the Indian Football League to postpone the match to a later date, if possible. While explaining to him the difficulties of my Committee in this respect, I ridiculed him for his nervousness and assured him that his team weakened though it was by the absence of the above-mentioned players, would have no difficulty in defeating the Tata Sports Club by comfortable margin. Although the Tatas had the Championship of the Bengal Club Cup League to their credit, they were not of such a calibre as to fight on even terms with any of the leading sides of Bombay. However, they upset all our calculations. Then I felt sorry.

TATA'S PROGRESS

If I could have arranged the match on a brighter day, there is not the least doubt the W. I. A. A. would have won quite comfortably. Of course, that would have meant increasing attraction to the tournament. Personally I am more concerned with that. At the same time I felt happy that the winners of an Indian League were able to rise to the occasion and conquer the Champions of the Senior Harwood League. It did not matter that the latter were not in their full strength. If they were, the Tatas might have given them a good run for their money. They seem to be progressing pretty fast. Before long we may see them topping the Harwood League First Division just as the W. I. A. A. Staff did after winning the Indian League twice previously.

CAUSES OF FAILURE

Now let us turn to the match and find out the causes of the W. I. A. A.'s failure. I admit that the condition of the ground was atrocious, full of slush and slime with patches of water on top. It cannot, however, he said that it was good for one and bad for the other. It was certainly unfavourable for both. The Tatas had a little advantage in this that they were more accustomed to the Parel ground this season than were their opponents. In view of the unsuitable nature of the ground for barefooted play, several of the Automobile players put on boots. In fact there were more booted players among them than were in the ranks of the Tatas. Still they lost. What was the reason?

WRONG METHODS

I am definitely of the opinion that the Motorists adopted the wrong methods for the occasion. It was not a day for their usual short-passing game. It demanded long and through passes to the wings and long range shots at every possible occasion at the goal. Although Murthy and Co. were foiled on their attempts repeatedly, they persisted in dodging and dribbling, passing and repassing between themselves. The tactics employed by the Tatas should have opened their eyes. But to the last they stuck to their stereo-typed ways. It was no wonder therefore that they were overpowered by their junior rivals.

CONCENTRATION ON RIGHT

Another mistake they made was that they transferred Narayan to the right flank from the intermediate line in the second period and literally directed their attention to that side. Dhakuram at the left wing was completely starved. This gave Mandon, Tata's stout and resourceful defender, every opportunity to drive away the attackers or neutralise their dangerous movements. Mandon undoubtedly played a great game that day and deserves full marks for his efforts. It was largely due to him that the Tatas managed to emerge victorious through the terrible ordeal. Credit must also be given to Roberts and Sheti for scoring the all important goals. If Kadirvelu or Lynn were under the W. I. A. A. bar backed up Ratnam in addition to Solomon in the second line of defence, the goals would have been harder to obtain. The substitutes were not a patch on their originals.

A LESSON TO W. I. A. A.

By their defeat at the hands of the Tatas, the W. I. A. A. have lost the golden opportunity of winning all the trophies of the season. They would not have done so, had they accepted my advice offered in these columns when they succumbed to the Y. M. C. A. in the Harwood League under similar conditions. It is a sound lesson for them. They should never forget it, if they hope to rise higher in the football world. It is no use saying the ground was unplayable. In Europe football is played under much worse conditions. Even in Calcutta, things get worse occasionally. After throwing away the Satiranjan Shield thus I hope they will keep their wits about them in their Rovers Cup engagements. If they do so, they have every chance of carrying away that much-coveted trophy.

SECOND BOMBSHELL

Hardly had we recovered from the shock of the first bombshell thrown by the Tatas, we had a second one from the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the following day. Playing in the same tournament, they inflicted a heavy defeat on the holders. The Y. M. C. A. were expected to have things much their own way. And they almost did it by forging two goals ahead before the interval. But Leslie Woodcock upset their apple-cart after resumption. In a sudden burst of speed and marksmanship, he broke through the Y. M. C. A. defence time and again and registered four goals in quick succession to the utter amazement of the spectators and players alike. No praise can be too high for this magnificent effort. It was mostly due to him that a certain defeat was converted into a grand victory.

WOODCOCK'S AMAZING FEAT

It was a junior team again which claimed victory against one of the foremost local combinations. Only recently the Railwaymen won the Second Division of the Harwood League. But nobody imagined that they were capable enough to hold their own against their formidable adversaries. It may be over confidence which lulled the Young Men to rest after they had taken the lead of two goals. Whatever the cause may be, there is no gainsaying the fact that the Railway forwards literally took their opponents fortress by storm during the last ten minutes of the contest. It is very likely that with Sam Thompson and Wilson in their rear-guard the Y. M. C. A. might have held their attackers at bay. But their absence made all the difference. However, there cannot be any excuse for their experienced forwards losing control of the operations in this abject manner. The Railway has now qualified for the semi-finals where they will meet the City Police in another interesting tussle.

"PARLIAMENT AND ENTIRE COUNTRY GRATEFUL TO AMERY"

(Continued from Page 9)

cans, and the Russians, be brought in? Before the war we used to advocate submission of an international dispute to a third party judgment.

This is an occasion, perhaps, when such a policy might bring confidence to the Indians and strengthen our position in the whole world in solving admittedly a most difficult problem".

CONGRESS DOES NOT REPRESENT INDIA

Conservative Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes former Governor of Bombay, said that conditions although so difficult in India were, he felt slowly and steadily improving.

"We want to leave the door open for negotiations whenever these are practicable or show the slightest hope of success.

We ought also to congratulate the Government of India on a very courageous way in which they have tackled this grave situation. Nothing could have been more deplorable than the use of the difficulties of the Allies as a weapon to throw off all British connection with India.

There must be no other reply to such a challenge than the action taken by the Viceroy. Further negotiations at this moment are impossible UNTIL THE CONGRESS LEADERS ABANDON THEIR DEMAND FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH FROM INDIA, otherwise there will be civil war.

The Indian Government's action in arresting Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders was neither proposed nor initiated by Mr. Amery or by the British Government.

It is unfortunate that some countries among the United Nations still think the Congress represents Indian opinion as a whole.

Nothing could be further from the truth. We want negotiations at the earliest opportunity on reasonable grounds but the withdrawal of the British and American troops would only lay India open to all horrors experienced in Burma, Malaya and the Philippines and will be a betrayal of our allies, especially China, whose heroic struggles and sufferings have been the admiration of civilization.

To-day India's Troops are largely commanded by Indian officers and recruits are daily pouring in and their deeds on the battle field have won the unstinted praise of everybody who has seen them. To weaken that war effort would be a betrayal of India and to delay that self-government we all want."

MAXTON'S COMPLAINT

Mr. James Maxton, one of the three members constituting the Independent Labour Party, complained that the Government had waited until parliament went in recess to make a complete change of policy, suddenly adopting the iron hand, swooping on and imprisoning the Congress leaders.

He claimed that the Indian electorate when tested on the widest franchise ever available to them gave the Congress an overwhelming majority and that mandate was as good as Mr. Churchill's or the conservative party here.

We could establish a full working constitution in the middle of the war but could give India the essence of its constitution working out the details later.

DEBATES WILL DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD

Conservative Sir Stanley Reed, for many years Editor of the "Times of India", said that the debate was mistimed and calculated to do more harm than good.

Mr. Maxton had spoken on the spur of the moment on an immensely complicated subject. For 40 years he had been unrepentant supporter in home rule but the Government must be one assuring the welfare of India.

The provincial Governments in India ceased to function without any consultation with the electorate on the orders of the Congress junta. That was not democracy.

"As to Mr. Maxton's sinister implications regarding the date on which the Government of India took action, the fact was that the action followed the discovery of evidence on secret documents which have just been seized.

There have been more attacks on Indian property and Indian officers than on British.

THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT POSSIBLY WAIT WHILE THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT GATHERED FORCE. There was no question of gleam of light as one member said. The door is wide open. The moment Indians can make up their minds as to the actual conditions, an Indian Government can be set up."—

Three Labour Members followed criticising Mr. Churchill's statement yesterday

Mr. Sorensen said that the statement was provocative while Mr. Ammon described it as "truculent, swashbuckling and damn-your-eyes in tone" and Mr. S. O. Davies called it "irresponsible and disastrous."

The Independent Mr. Tom Driberg suggested that the only way negotiations could be reopened without too much mutual suspicion was by enlisting the advice and co-operation of the United Nations and especially of China and Russia.

This concluded the debate and Mr. Amery as already reported followed. The Independent Mr. Harvey who followed Mr. Amery said that Parliament and the entire country and, he believed, India, would be grateful for Mr. Amery's closing words which would give hope to many of the new efforts to reach an understanding.

Thereafter Parliament rose for a short recess.—Reuter.

STUDENTS ON THE MARCH

By "VANGUARD"

The Government communique stating that students who absent themselves from Sept. 1st. without valid reasons, will be struck off the rolls, was just one more act of unwisdom on the part of the authorities. The Government officials should have understood that the students were bound to protest. Just when the situation in Bombay educational institutions was getting normal, this communique came to start fresh trouble.

* * *

The situation in the student centres of U. P. is alarming. Out of the five U. P. Universities, the three residential ones of Benares, Lucknow and Allahabad have been closed for six weeks, as also most of the colleges of Agra University in Agra, Meerut, Cawnpore, etc. Only Aligarh University is functioning normally.

This is not a triumph for the students. They did not want their institutions to close down like this. They were rushed to leave in a hurry by their own Vice-Chancellors—just when they did not want to go away—and go to their homes. So now they are scattered all over the Province and even further.

The students there must wake up, before it is too late. After another month, their vacations will start.

So the students must return to their universities in a body after the six weeks are over.

IN UNCLE SAM'S COUNTRY

Negroes Are On The March

Their Symbol Is A Double V–VV–For A Double Victory: The First Over Enemies From Without, The Second Over Their Enemies Within!

The war has set the American Negro marching. Where he is going he is pretty sure of. How he will get there he hasn't quite made up his mind. But from New York City's Harlem to red-soil Georgia, he is on the way.

Last February, James G. Thompson, a war-age Negro of Wichita, Kansas, wrote to the Pittsburgh "Courier": "Will things be better for the next generation of Negroes in the peace to follow? Would it be too much to demand greater liberty and opportunity for people of my race, in exchange for the sacrifice of my life?" His proposal was: "Let coloured Americans adopt the Double V—VV—for a double victory: the first over our enemies from without, the second over our enemies within".

This proposal the "Courier" largest and most potent of Negro periodicals, put in inch-high type on its front page; enlisted its 8,000 dealers; distributed bushels of Double-V buttons, blotters and car-stickers bearing the legend "Democracy: At Home—Abroad". National Negro organizations and other newspapers endorsed the idea. The five leading Negro denominations, called on their 40,000 ministers to celebrate Easter as "Double Victory Day" In Evansville, Indiana, 10,000 Negroes staged a Double-V mobilization meeting.

This rush to the Double-V band-wagon is symptomatic of what the Negro thinks about the war as it affects him.

The Negro is neither disloyal nor ungrateful. He believes he is realistic and logical. He knows from experience that the Negro future cannot be left wholly to the unprodded action of the white man's conscience. He is prepared to use the war and the white man's global embarrassments to speed up his advance.

"I believe in the religion of Christ and the Constitution of the United States", a Negro businessman in Pittsburgh told me, "but not in the way they are supposed to function."

"The People's Voice", a weekly tabloid edited by the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., minister of Harlem's Abyssinia Baptist Church, the world's largest Negro congregation, declares: "As long as Negroes are kept in the glory-hole of ships, in the isolated 99th Pursuit Squadron, in the Jim Crow regiments of the army, and get no closer to the assembly line in defence industries than as porters in the toilets, the war is futile and the peace is already lost".

When the War Department sent out a picture of heavyweight champion Joe Louis and his recent ring opponent, Billy Conn, sitting side by side in army uniform, the Washington "Afro-American" published it with the caption: "Stupid Army Regulations Say That They Can't Fight Side by Side"

"The loyalty of our race to the ideal of democracy remains unshaken", said the Michigan "Chronicle", "but we have a legitimate grievance and we intend to be heard".

"In the past", said the "Afro-American", "the nation has welshed on Lincoln. The time is ripe for a new emancipation".

The Negro effort to hurry this emancipation often lacks finesse, is sometimes injudicious, and in some instances is exploited by the considerable number of Negroes who live by agitation. There is, however, no evidence of fifth column work. Only one Negro is known to have been arrested for Axis leanings—one Robert Jordan who in Harlem got himself labelled the "Black Hitler". When he went to jail his soap-box following evaporated. Communist influence among Negroes, once strong, has declined toward the vanishing point, writes Stanley High in "The Reader's Digest".

Substantial Negro leaders—their Americanism unwavering—believe that our democracy can be made even more worthy of the Negro's sacrifices abroad if it is made more effective, in his behalf, here at home. Thanks in large part of such leadership, considerable progress has been made.

Army policy now calls for Negro units in every branch of its service. That these outfits are segregated is vastly displeasing to some Negro professionals. Among Negroes, generally, there is a great deal of pride in the 99th Air Corps Squadron, the famous 41st "singing engineers", the 768th Tank Battalion, the 92nd Infantry Division, and other all-Negro outfits.

In the navy, up to mid-April, Negroes could serve only as messmen. At Pearl Harbour a coloured messman rushed up from his galley, manned a gun, and was subsequently decorated for his heroism. To-day the navy, in accordance with liberalized policy, accepts Negroes and, under their own petty officers, they will man certain small naval craft.

This victory for Negro leadership and ability the "Courier" headlined: "We Asked for More—We Want More—We Deserve More." But the widespread satisfaction among the rank and file over this advance is reflected by the way in which the Negro press, the "Courier" included, spread over its front pages photographs of the types of vessels which will be Negro-manned.

Nowhere is the Negro fighting more persistently under his Double V than in the field of employment. His most pressing problems are economic. So are his aspirations. Before the war, only a few plants—Henry Ford's being the most notable—gave the Negro an equal chance to rise in the industrial scale. When management did not discriminate, the unions did.

Negroes are 10 per cent. of U. S. population but for 10 years they have comprised 20 per cent. of our unemployed. They were "last hired and first fired." A government survey found that of 29,215 employees in 10 war plants in the New York area only 142 were Negroes. In 56 war-contract factories in St. Louis last year, each employed an average of three Negroes. Outside the NYA and WPA, there was practically no provision for Negroes in the programme of war-employment training.

To dramatize this situation, A. Philip Randolph, forthright head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, last summer called for a "Negro march on Washington." Buses were hired, special trains chartered and a capital visitation of at least 50,000 Negroes appeared to be in prospect.

White Washington, as the Negroes hoped, was stirred. Mrs. Roosevelt, sometimes known among coloured people as the "Great White Mother," asked Negro leaders to call off the march. They refused. President Roosevelt called them to the White House and made the same request. They refused again—unless the President agreed to issue an order, with teeth in it, banning discrimination against Negroes in war industry and training. They got the order. The President also set up a Fair Employment Practice Committee, with two of its seven members Negroes, to carry out this promise. It has by no means ended the Negro's economic problems. But it is opening many hitherto closed doors.

In January 1941 there were fewer than 300 Negroes in the aviation industry. By April 1942 there were 3,500, a majority of them in skilled or semi-skilled production work. In September 1940, 5,900 Negroes were employed in navy yards. A year later there were three times that number, working in 37 different crafts. In three leading East Coast shipbuilding companies to-day, Negro employment is 24 per cent. of the total. In Detroit nearly 1,500 Negroes have completed eight weeks' training as machine-tool operators, welders and riveters. One unit of the new U. S. Cartridge plant in St. Louis will be entirely manned by Negroes.

These war strides have been particularly notable in the South. During 1941 the navy yard at Charleston, S. C., increased the percentage of its Negro employees from 9.5 to 17.7. Negro employment in the Norfolk navy yard has more than tripled since September 1940 and now stands at approximately 25 per cent. of the total employed.

That these, among the country's 13,000,000 Negroes, are no more than "token" achievements is continually proclaimed by some Negro leaders and most of the Negro press. Negro leaders in the federal government are more realistic. These men and women (sometimes called the "Black Cabinet") who look after race interests from positions of key importance are among the best educated and most constructive-minded leaders in the country. They are aware that the Negro cannot move ahead of his preparation. These "token" advances, they say, are opening the door. The next job is for the Negro to make good. How well is he prepared to do so?

There is no doubt he is far ahead of where he was in World War I. He is better educated, better led, better organized and more experienced in doing things in his own behalf.

To-day only eight per cent. of Negroes are illiterate, as compared with 30 per cent. in 1910. There were 64 Negro high schools in 1915; to-day there are 2,500. Between 1930 and 1939 there were 16,500 Negroes graduated from college, more than twice as many as in the preceding decade. Ten years ago only 15 per cent of Negro supervisors of education in the South were college graduates: to-day 70 per cent. are graduates and many have master's degrees.

Of the many agencies which influence Negro life, the most powerful is the church. The Negro goes to church not only because religion comes naturally to him. He goes because in church, more than anywhere else, he is in a world that uniquely and altogether belongs to him. Ten years ago the hold of the Negro church appeared to be slipping. To-day it is in the midst of a healthy comeback due to the improved educational training of its preachers and to the fact that, during and since the depression, many of these ministers have stepped to the front in the Negro's effort to lift the level of his own life.

In Detroit I attended a mass meeting called to discuss the employment of Negro women in war industries. The discussion was led by a Negro official of the United Automobile Workers Union and a Negro Episcopal clergyman. For sound sense the preacher had the better of it.

Churches that set the pace are more and more manned by men who studied for the ministry in first-rate seminaries. The largest Negro school for ministers is Gammon Theological Seminary, a Methodist institution in Atlanta. Its students are trained not only in the Scriptures but in such practical matters as the construction of septic tanks, the importance of screens, and family hygiene. They take courses in Atlanta University's excellent School of Social Work. Every summer Gammon runs an Institute which brings in preachers from rural areas for the same sort of training.

Negro self-determinaion and self-help are given similarly aggressive leadership by the National Urban League, organized in 48 cities; by the National Association for the Advacement of Coloured People, which has 565 chapters extending even to rural communities and is the nearest thing to a national Negro lobby, and by the National Negro Congress, more recent and more Leftist but, with its 102 chapters, more all-out in support of the war than either of the other organizations.

Prior to the appearance of the CIO, organized labour, with few exceptions, had bars up against Negroes, and 24 unions—ten of them AFL—still follow the policy "Never let a Negro pick up a tool." The CIO, however, set out to organize the coloured workman.

Negro labour responded with a rush. Five years ago Negro unionists in Detroit numbered a few hundred. Today the United Automobile Workers alone has between 25,000 and 40,000. Negro union members in New York City total 70,000. Of the 102,000 CIO members in Alabama, one third are Negroes. Almost all of these CIO unions have some Negro officers, and a Negro is president of a large steel workers' local near Birmingham.

The better-organized determination of the Negroes to improve their lot is backed, too, by a powerful Negro press. There are 230 Negro papers—of all varietes, with a total circulation of 1,406,800

(Continued on page 18)

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DEFEAT IN BATTLE

Only One Way To Beat Japan

FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR'S BELIEF

The former Ambassador of the United States in Tokyo, Mr. Joseph Grew, gave an account of the Japanese military machine in a speech at Washington on August 31. He said:

"I will have something to say to-night about the Japanese military machine which brought on this war and against which we are fighting to-day. But before turning to that subject, there is something else I cannot leave unsaid.

"I have lived for ten years in Japan. I have had many friends in Japan, some of whom I admired, respected, and loved. They are not the people who brought on this war. As patriots they will fight for their Emperor and country to the last ditch, if necessary, but they did not want this war and it was not they who began it.

"Even during our imprisonment in Tokyo many of those friends used to contrive to send us gifts in spite of the usual obstruction of police who wished to cut us off completely from the outside world. They were not the usual gifts of flowers but gifts of food, sometimes a piece of meat, which was the most precious gift they could confer because they themselves could seldom get meat....

The Other Side

"But there is another side to the picture, an ugly side of cruelty, brutality, and utter bestiality, ruthlessness and rapaciousness—the Japanese military machine which brought on this war. That Japanese military machine, military caste, and military system must be utterly broken for the future safety and welfare of the United States and the United Nations, and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. In a nutshell: There is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific Ocean for a peaceful America or for any and all of the peace-loving United Nations and a swashbuckling Japan....

Trained Machine

"I would like to tell you something about the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting to-day. That machine has been trained and perfected through many years, for it has always had in view, even before the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the prospect of eventually sweeping not only to the north against Russia, but to the west and south in order to control what the Japanese have lately termed 'the co-prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia, including the South Seas.' It need hardly be said that that phrase 'co-prosperity sphere' denoted in fact the intention to exert Japanese control politically, economically, absolutely—over all those far-flung territories.

"In 1931 came their invasion of Manchuria. In 1937 came their invasion of China south of the Wall, and while their army eventually floundered in China because of the magnificent fighting spirit of Chiang Kai-shek, his courageous armies, and his determined people, nevertheless, the warfare that then ensued proved to be practical training for the Japanese soldiers and sailors who tirelessly developed and perfected tactics that they subsequently used in their landings and conquests southward.

New Situation Accepted

"The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China has discouraged the Japanese people. It has instead served to steel them for still greater sacrifices and better to prepare them for the war of deadly purpose whereupon they have finally embarked.

"As the realization came home to them of the need for greater and greater efforts, they accepted the inevitable war footing and reorganization of the life of the country with characteristic calmness and determination."

Strongly warning his audience of the Spartan hardness and fighting spirit of Japan's army and navy, and the fact that the Japanese High Command counts heavily on gaining complete control of all East Asia before the United States is thoroughly aroused, Mr. Grew declared.

Shortening The War

"I know my own country even better than I know Japan, and I have not the slightest shadow of doubt of our eventual victory. But I do not wish to see the period of our blood, sweat, and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged. That period will be prolonged only if our people fail to realize the truth of what I have just said, that we are up against a powerful fighting machine, a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken by economic hardships, a people who individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their Emperor and their nation, and who can be brought to earth only by physical defeat, by being ejected physically from the areas which they have temporarily conquered, or by a progressive attrition of their naval power and merchant marine which will finally result in cutting off their homeland from all connection with and access to those outlying areas—by complete defeat in battle....

Maximum Exertion Necessary

"Nothing less than exertion of our maximum capacities will bring our beloved country safely through these deep waters to our longed-for heaven and victorious peace We are fighting this war for the preservation of righeousness and law and order, but, above all, for the preservation of the freedoms that have been conferred upon us by our glorious heritage, our American citizenship, and for these same freedoms in other countries of the United Nations. And while we are fighting against the forces of evil, lawlessness, and disorder in the world we are primarily fighting to prevent the enslavement that actually threatens to be imposed upon us if we fail."

MEETING U-BOAT MENACE IN NORTH ATLANTIC

(Continued from Page 6)

bound south to interfere with the convoy, declined battle and took great care not to come within range of our escort ships. They did not escape unscathed, for a British submarine intercepted and attacked the cruisers on their way back to harbour, and scored two hits with torpedoes.

Three-Fold Purpose

In spite of the risks which must be run in supplying Malta with the reinforcements and supplies which this island fortress needs, it is imperative that this, the only bastion on the northern flank of the Mediterranean, should not be allowed to fall into enemy hands.

It serves a three-fold purpose at the present time. It affords a base, so far as it can be fuelled, for our light craft and submarines to intercept enemy supply routes to Northern Africa. It is an important intermediate stage for aircraft and for attacks upon Axis sea communications by land-based aircraft. Thirdly it has proved, in miniature, a most effective additional front, for it has certainly destroyed a very large number of enemy aircraft over the island, running into many hundreds, and thus has reduced the enemy air strength available for operations elsewhere.

A Gallant People

These supply strategical grounds for the retention of Malta. But we must also remember that Malta has a population of about 300,000 people who have stood by us most gallantly and we should not fail to support them so long as this can reasonably be done.

With so many land bases for their aircraft in the Mediterranean, the Italians and Germans are able to switch air forces from one to another and to concentrate their attack at almost any point. To take supplies to Malta our ships have to traverse a distance of about a thousand miles without any air fighter protection except that which can be afforded by carrier-borne machines.

In the other theatres of the war at sea we are seeing a gradual movement from the defensive to the offensive.

Negroes Are On The March

(Continued from Page 17)

reaching probably one third of the country's 13,000,000 Negroes.

These papers are not organs of general news. They are, more accurately, house organs for the national Negro community. The news they publish is almost wholly Negro news. The causes they espouse are Negro causes. Too often they lean to the side of sensationalism. Their effort to turn every incident to race account is as uniform and, sometimes, as poorly supported by the facts as the class-angle policy of the Communist "Daily Worker." Much of the self-assertiveness, some of it misguided, now apparent among Negroes can be traced to the journalistic diet on which many of them are nourished.

The Negro is more positively American than he was in 1917. In a southern city I met the head of the Negro civilian defence set up—a graduate of Hampton Institute and Harvard University and a World War veteran. His organization has a thousand air-raid wardens, 800 enrolled in first-aid classes and hundreds of others taking war nutrition and other courses. In the city's first blackout the Negro district carried off the honours. On the day of my visit he showed me an announcement from Civilian Defence headquarters of a mass meeting at which Negroes, as customary, would be segregated.

"Our board," said the director, "has unanimously turned this invitation down. The time is past when—in a civic enterprise in which we share the responsibility—we will submit to segregation when we can avoid it."

When I was in St. Louis, Convention Hall was filled to capacity each night with an "Old-Fashioned Revival" in which, according to the original plans, Negroes were to be segregated. The Negroes, with churches of their own to go to, objected so strenuously in their press, pulpits and mass meetings that the fence came down.

When, last winter, Negroes discovered that the American Red Cross refused to accept Negro blood, Negro opinion was promptly mobilized to fight the ban. After some weeks, the Red Cross partially revised its policy. Negro blood is now accepted, but it is segregated, presumably for Negro troops. Even so, it is a step forward in recognition of the Negro's right to share participation in common causes.

The Negro has learned in the past 25 years that by picketing the stores where he trades he can force them to hire coloured help; that his meetings, petitions and hearings get his better schools and more recreational facilities; that lawsuits result in increased salaries for Negro teachers; that through union activity he can get more jobs at better pay; that the delegations he sends to Washington do, in time, produce slum clearance and housing projects.

Proof of what the Negro can do—collectively and on his own at a better-educated, better-trained American—is appearing from many quarters. Whether the Negro's aggressiveness will get out of bounds depends a great deal on the spirit with which the white man receives his legitimate aspirations. Much has been done in recent years by whites and Negroes alike to improve race relations. There is much more yet to be done. More deeply than ever before in his history, the Negro is sure that he has what it takes and can deliver. With such eagerness and such a faith, he does not believe that America will short-change him or let him down.

ART IN NEW ORDER

(Continued From Page 8)

and exoticism, which are a menace to their progress on their traditional lines. Incorporation of the abridged translations of the art-treatises in the educational system as a part of the courses of art-appreciation and of the original editions in the academic curriculum of Sanskrit literature will strengthen the art-movement and will pave its way to true renaissance.

Prompted By War

The Board of Education in England has issued a short bibliography of forty important works on the Soviet Union to the schools and educational authorities. It has also organised a course for teachers on the U.S.S.R. one of the purposes of this move is to give the teachers an objective view of Soviet Russia in her various fields of high attainments. Organisation of art on a rational and nation-wide basis, which is one of the high attainments of modern Russia, deserves careful study by every country which is anxious to reorganise its system of education in and distribution of art. The world will be able to locate art in the post-war social order with precision if the knowledge of the system of art organisation of Soviet Russia is widely circulated now.

A novel method of instructing the people in the air raid precautions by taking out "bhajan" parties singing A.R.P. songs is said to have been adopted in Madras It is gratifying to note that the war has brought, into prominence the 'bhajan" party which has played an important role in the social life and culture of rural India and has survived in spite of almost no patronage from the Government. To-day it receives encouragement which may not become permanent. Every institution like it which has contributed to the evolution of the social life and culture of rural India must be included in the scheme of village uplift.

People's Booklets On Russian War

(1) WAR OF LIBERATION (Speeches of Soviet Leaders) Price As. 8.
(2) THE RED ARMY—50 Questions answered by Ivor Montague Price As. 2.
(3) NAZI BRUTALITIES ON SOVIET TERRITORY Price As. 4.
(4) THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE by M. Kalinin Price As. 4.
(5) AGAINST HITLER—THE VOICE OF FREE GERMANY Price As. 6.

All Published by the People's Publishing House, 190, B. Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

These five pamphlets are the first productions of the People's Publishing House, which means of the Communist Party of India. Most of them are reprints of recent speeches and writings of prominent Soviet leaders and they are assured of a warm welcome by the Indian reading public.

Hitler's treacherous attack on Russia on the 22nd of June 1941 gave a new orientation to the war It changed not merely the significance of but also the approach to the war. The world realised for the first time what a total war means. Of course China too was waging an all-out bitter struggle with Japan since 1937. But both the tempo and the magnitude of the Russo-German war was something never witnessed before in history.

The booklets under review will be extremely helpful in giving an insight into the background of Russia's epic resistance. Their perusal also gives us a confidence that a people like the Russians can never be defeated, howsoever grim the challenge they may have to face. They are not merely of topical interest but they are assured of an abiding place in historical literature.

A caveat, however, must be entered against certain observations made by Comrade Adhikari in the introduction he has contributed to the first pamphlet. It was neither relevant nor necessary to drag India into a discussion of the Russo-German war and to criticise Mahatma Gandhi while applauding Stalin. According to Comrade Adhikari "Gandhism has reduced itself to obscurantism and disruptionism"—only because the majority of Indian people refuse to accept Russia's war as their own—the present reviewer says "Russia's" advisedly because until Germany attacked Russia, the communists all over the world were violently anti-war.

This is not the place, however, to enter into an elaborate discussion over this issue and one only wishes it was not dragged in the introduction. Another comment one has to make is regarding the almost unreadable type of the print. One understands the many difficulties that face the publishers at the present day but surely the very first essential of such propagandistic literature is that it must come easy on the eye before it can grip the mind.

The People's Publishing House deserves congratulations on their popular venture and their future publications—in English as well as the Indian languages—are keenly awaited.

N. G. JOG.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Cultural Unity Of India

THE CULTURAL PROBLEM, Published by The Oxford University Press (India Branch) pp. 64 Price As. 8.

This is one of the Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs, comprising short Essays on various aspects of the cultural problem, contributed by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Sir Jogendra Singh, Mr. R. P. Masani, Sir Abdul Quadir and Dr. A. J. Appasamy.

As in India, religion is closely associated with culture, the approach is made through this channel and some helpful suggestions are made in this connection. The general opinion expressed by the writers is that undue emphasis is being laid on such diversity as appears on the surface, whereas there is in fact no great or deep distinction between cultures labelled Hindu, Parsi or Muslim. Poeple lived in perfect amity and goodwill under Akbar. Tagore and Iqbal both sang of Hind with pride. Even to-day, the villages—the habitat of nearly 80 P. C. of the population—reveal no great diversity of culture except in the outward appearance of those living in it.

There are parallelism of thought and resemblance in the mythologies of different communities, too close to be accidental. The Vedantists and the Sufis have much in common. Such diversity as is seen, is only skin-deep and beneath wordly divisions there is fundamental unity. Dr. Appasamy states: "The proposal to establish cultural regions such as Pakistan is extremely dangerous to the future well being of India."

In order to further the cause of cultural unity, it is suggested to have a synthesis of culture through a synthesis of religion. Spread of literary, a frank recognition of the existing differences and a serious effort to minimize them and to accelerate the process of fusion of cultures; the acceptance of the larger and noble conceptions of religion, the abolition of man-made inequalities and injustices, establishment of equality of opportunities for all—these are some of the suggestions made in the book. Sir S. Radhakrishnan states: "If a world society on healthy lines is to be built, it can only be on the basis of a world-religion. The ground plan of such a religion is to be found in the mystic tradition of India...Hinduism represents an effort at comprehension and co-operation...For the Hindu, every religion is true, if only its adherents sincerely and honestly follow it."

The pamphlet is a useful contribution to the solution of one of the problems of the hour and will repay perusal.

N. H. P.

A VERSATILE ARTIST

DRAWING, PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, By P. T. Reddy. Published by New Book Company, 188-90 Hornby Road. Bombay. Price Rs. 25.

Mr. P. T. Reddy ranks among the young and brilliant artists, who have in recent years emerged from the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and have inherited its progressive spirit. His name is associated with the movement of contemporary Indian art which bears a distinct impress of the new outlook developed by the school. The portfolio, which Mr. Reddy has ventured to issue in face of the war-time increased prices of paper and printing, deserves a cordial welcome.

Mr. Reddy is a versatile artist. He has imbibed the spirit of Indian art as well as the traditions and modern trends of art in Europe. He is unorthodox in his outlook and handles every style with equal alacrity. Originality and individuality are the refreshing notes of his art. The portfolio, to which Mr. C. R. Gerrard, the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art has written the foreword, presents reproductions of Mr. Reddy's eighteen select works which include paintings, drawings and sculpture.

The artist has a refined sense of colour and composition which is reflected in his paintings like "Prince's Docks", "Zakaria Masjid", "Death of Shehjehan", "Multani Women" etc. "Farewell" is a fine example of Mr. Reddy's insight in the Indian traditions. "Bath" is remarkable for its flowing lines. "Sacrifice' ' is equally so for the strength of its line. Sculpture is Mr. Reddy's additional enterprise. "Nartaki", which is vibrant with the rhythm of dance, introduces it as his creditable achievement.

INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST, Vol. 1, No. 1. (July 1942). Editor: Shanta Bhalerao. Published monthly by The Indian Institute of Sociology, 55, Girgaum Road, Bombay Rs. 3 per year.

The 40 pages of this issues, include constructive well informed and critical articles on Agrarian serfdom in India, Food Production, the Social Purpose of Education, Back to the Village, etc., that will eminently repay perusal. It also contains a review and light matter. All the contributions deal with live topics of public interest. We wish God speed to the new venture.

N. H. P.

Democratization Scotched In Embryo

How "Manchuria Gang" Changed The Situation In Japan

Japan's "New Order" plans call for the world to be reorganized, first regionally and later on a world-wide basis into "one household" with Japan at the head says Otto Tolischus, former Tokyo correspondent of the New York "Times," who has recently arrived in America with other American newspapermen, diplomats and nationals.

These plans are sponsored by a group called the "Manchuria Gang", composed of military-minded Japanese who seized control in 1931 with the "Manchuria incident."

Until 1931, partly as the result of a democratic wave following the last war and partly due to economic shock of the 1923 earthquake Japan was undergoing a steady process of democratization, Tolisschus says. It was signalized by Japan's participation in the Washington disarmament conference of 1921-22; by the universal suffrage grant of 1925, which awakened the working masses and led to the formation of infant proletarian parties; by the 1928 Paris Pact that 'outlawed' war; and finally by the London Naval Conference of 1933 the results of which were rammed down the throats of the Army and Navy by a democratic Cabinet.

1931 To 1941

Military influence was waning and military appropriations were cut. Military ultra-nationalist secret societies like the Black Dragon, to which many of the "Manchuria Gang" belonged viewed with alarm the trend that threatened to introduce liberalism among the masses and make them conscious of their own power, and to wean the masses from the ancient tradition of docile obedience to the divine order personified in the Emperor.

In September 1931, the "Manchuria Gang" in charge of the Kwatung Army, blew up the railroad at Mukden, starting a train of events leading straight to Pearl Harbour.

The "Manchuria incident' put Japan at war and the military in the driver's seat. All who tried to check the headlong plunge were themselves checked by assassins' bullets. Between Premier Hamaguchi and Prince Konoye nearly a score of Japanese statesman, including Premiers and Cabinet members and various other moderates, were killed

No nation has seen so many of its statesmen killed by traitors and assassins as Japan, with the result that presumption of treachery has become the basis of the Japanese warrior code and assassination has become the recognized instrument of politics against which public opinion no longer recoils. So completely have this system and its ideas become entrenched in Japanese politics, that, as one Japanese liberal said only a political, religious and ideological revolution could overthrow it.

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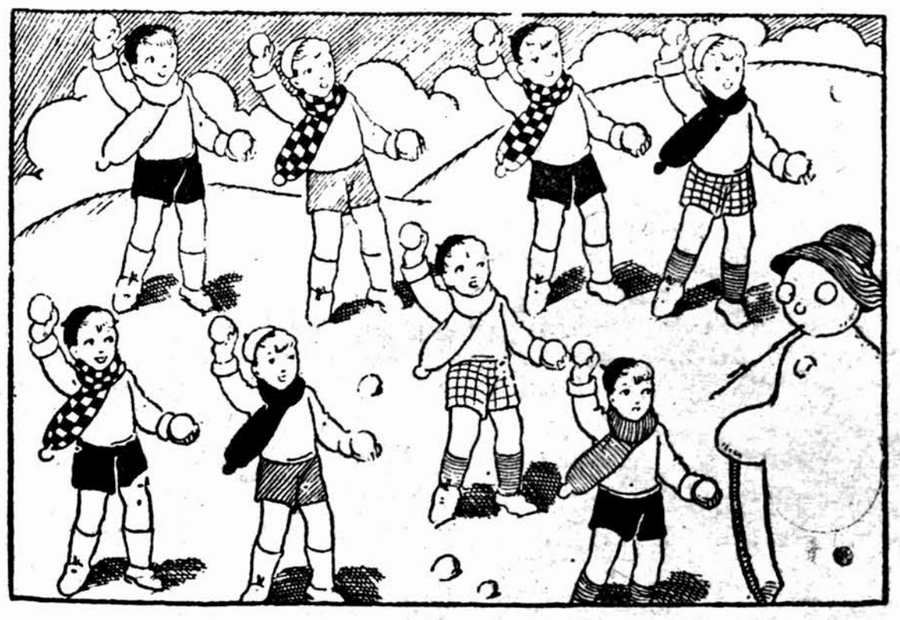
"Preparing For Food!"

(On a Picnic)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION



This is a picture sent to me by a sister of mine, Pleasance Brotherton, from England. It shows a merry group of little children, all enjoying themselves in the snow. And if you look very carefully, you will find that two of them are dressed exactly alike. Having spotted the two, leave them just as they are, and then colour the rest of the picture as nicely as you can. After finishing it, will some of you send it as a present to your Dada ("Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21)? Thanks!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have a good piece of news to give you to-day. Shrimati Kurangiben Desai, Assistant Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, has started a Spinning Class at Khar. The class is held in the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar, every day from 4 to 5 p.m. Not only spinning on Charkha or Takli is taught in this class, but also everything connected with spinning—right from the cleansing of cotton.

Many boys and girls attend the class, and if you like you may as well join it. This is a very good way of "education through entertainment", according to the motto of our Association. And I am almost sure, you will heartily enjoy spinning in company of so many brothers and sisters. If there is any difficulty, report it to Shrimati Kurangiben. After some time I shall be pleased to know about your experience of the class in general and spinning in particular.

* * *

Are You Alive To The World?

A simple test to discover one's range of interest is to take up the daily paper and see if there is something of interest on every page: national news, foreign news, sports, cinema, music, books and so on. If there is, the reader is very much alive, as somebody has said in his autobiography.

Not only does this mean richness and abundance of life and a continually enlarging curiosity, but it is the best form of insurance against old age and against all troubles that one must pass through. Even if one is unhappy, one may find life interesting. The world to-day is in much worse condition than it was twenty years ago, but it is infinitely more interesting. Don't you think so, too?

* * *

A Great And Noble Creed

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed:
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

* * *

Jodhpur And Bansda Balkan-ji-Bari At

Bro. Jogilal Munoyat has given enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari to his school friends at Jodhpur, and soon they would join the Association. He has spoken about it to the Head Master who, it is hoped, will help him in his efforts to establish a Branch. He has interested his friends also in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", and two of them have sent their annual subscriptions. "It is a nice magazine," they say.

Shri Indra U. Vasavada, a Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, has had to leave this place and go to Bansda, where he is Tutor to the Prince of that State. He has not forgotten the Association and the Paper which he so much loves, and has informed us that there is every possibility of starting a Branch at Bansda. This once again proves that wherever our friends go, they keep the Balkan-ji-Bari flag flying!

* * *

Our Young Contributors

It is a pleasure to receive from our younger sisters and brothers some contributions for insertion in the 'Children's Own Corner". Here are a few riddles sent by Bro. A. C. Moorjaney:—

1. What four letters would frighten a thief?
2. Which is the smallest bridge in the world?
3. Where do you find oceans without water and towns without men?
4. Three feet I have, but never attempt to go;—And many nails thereon, but not one toe?
5. What is that offence, an attempt to commit which the Government punish, but the commission of which they cannot?

Check your answers with the following:—

1. O. I. C. U. (Oh, I see you); 2. The bridge of the nose; 3. On maps; 4. A yard measure; 5. Suicide.

* * *

A Request To All

Somebody with the initials "R.C." has sent a colour drawing for reproduction. He is from Cocanada. I can know this from the postal mark on the envelope stamp. But he has not given his address. The colour drawing is not quite good, and I would like to return it. Drawings in black and white are always preferable for printing.

When sending their contributions will my sisters and brothers kindly remember to write their full name and address, and age, and mention whether a boy or girl? That will facilitate matters. Thanks!

* * *

A Monsoon Blessing

Sis. Julia Francis has sent the following story:—

The manager of a mine was riding through a dense jungle. He was on his way back from a city where he had visited the bank and had drawn out a large sum of money in order to pay the wages of the miners. Many thousands of rupees in notes and coins were in the bag slung from his horse's saddle and the manager kept a sharp look-out for any dacoits who might be lurking amongst the trees.

Presently it began to rain heavily and, in the monsoon storm which followed, he became drenched to the skin. This discomfort made him angry and he cursed his bad luck in having such bad weather for his journey. He could no longer see clearly and, for that reason, he had not been able to notice a man threatening him with a gun until he was within a few paces of the fellow.

The manager had no time to draw his own weapon before the bandit pulled the trigger and death and robbery would have been the result had not the gun been a muzzle-loader whose priming had become wet from the storm. As it was, the gun did not go off and the bandit took to his heels.

The manager then continued his journey, saying to himself: "What a fool I was to grumble at the weather! Not only is rain essential for the crops and pasturage but it has saved my life. Had the air been dry, that gun would have killed me and my family would have awaited my return in vain!"

* * *

An Inch Of Rainfall

Bro. Kaiku Marzban has written the following:—

We often hear people talking about the number of "inches" of rain which has fallen during the day. Do you know what this means? Men who study these things tell us that an inch of rain, which often comes down in a single day, means that over 100 tons of water have fallen on a single acre.

Sometimes a deluge comes down in a short time. Three inches have been known to fall in one hour, or more than 300 tons to the acre.

Look at your garden a small one measuring a quarter of an acre. During a very heavy storm, when two inches of rain may have fallen in an hour, no less than 50 tons of water will have fallen on the garden.

No wonder that when a heavy and continuous rain is general and much of it flows away into the rivers, these soon overflow their banks.

* * *

Teacher Taught

"I is—" began Silloo.

"I am—" promptly corrected the teacher.

"I am the ninth letter in the alphabet," Silloo finished.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children with their Pets: "My Brother with a Dog" (left)—Photo by Ganga Divekar, Karwar; "My Sister with a Cat" (centre)—Photo by Devendra Kumar, Lucknow; "My Country-man with a Bullock" (right)—Photo by M. Desai, Bombay.

"Do You See That?"

(On an Outing)

INDIA—CHINA—RUSSIA

(Continued from page 5)

What is happening inside the minds of the Malays and the Indians and the Burmese and the Chinese? Are the white imperialists going to stage a comeback? What can the western democracies tell the Asiatics that they are fighting for? Is there anything the Asiatics can hope for, live for? Europe is to be free after the war. What about Asia? Asia for whom? Why are the democratic leaders so vague on this point?

Democracy to-day has its chance, and democracy may forfeit it. The Atlantic Charter has been promised to all countries subjected by Hitler. The Atlantic Charter must be equally promised to all countries subjected by England, or we shall run into another and greater world catastrophe.

Union Of India, China And Russia

Clarence Streit's Union now illustrates one of these dangerous tendencies in international thinking. Like Churchill's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter, it too excludes India and is conceived for the safety exclusively of the English-speaking races, accepting the others only as these see fit.

Pearl Buck, in her letter in 'Asia' pleading the stern necessity of including China in any plan for Union Now, has demonstrated an understanding, not of China alone but of the whole complex problem of future world peace.

Since the Union now conceives a world dominated by the English-speaking peoples, it is my belief there should be a separate union of China and India, an aggregate of 810,000,000 people, or three fifths of the world's entire population, and, under certain circumstances, a union of China, India and Russia, an aggregate of 1,000,000,000 people, or half of the world's total population.

These three great Asiatic countries are geographically connected, and the Burma Road and the India Road are already bringing them together. This Asiatic Union should be formed more or less on the suggested pattern of the Union for "European peoples" proposed by Clarence Streit, and should have the powers for regulating peace and war and world trade that the European Union would have and it would face exactly the same problem of including smalle states like Korea, Siam, Burma, Iran, Iraq and Japan as the European Union would face with regard to the inclusion of Latin American states and Germany and Italy.

Mr. Streit admits that the non-self-governing states in the British Commonwealth, like India, present the most knotty problem. His "Rights of man" (Union Now with Britain, p. 215), which include such rights as "freedom from excessive bail," do not include the right to self-government of all peoples. On the other hand, his "Declaration of Inter-Independence and Union", based on the American Declaration of Independence, holds such truths to be self-evident: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;—that to secure such rights, governments are instituted among them, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed....." Great Britain would be as scared of a plebiscite in India as Japan would be of one in Korea or Manchuria.

But the real practical difficulty about including India or China centres about the invention of an ingenious device to circumvent the principle of equality of all states and of proportionate representation. Under such a union the Senate representation (2 senators for a population of 25,000,000 citizens) would give China 36, India 30, United States 12, United Kingdom 4 and Australia, Canada, Eire, New Zealand and Union of South Africa 2 each. The disparity in the House of Deputies (1 deputy for each million population) would be even greater. In the alternative one-house Congress (1 representative for every self-governing 5,000,000 population), China would have 90, India 75, while the United Kingdom, only 11. This fact alone is enough to wreck the Union, unless the principle of proportionate representation were to be distorted into a joke and the Union itself to become a parody of the principle of "equality of mankind."

The formation of a separate Asiatic Union, with China and India having more or less parity of population, and with the Union of Soviet Republics included, seems the only way to obviate such a difficulty. Since these Asiatic countries count not in millions, but in hundreds of millions, any future merging together with the European Union can only be with that Union alone, also measuring hundreds of millions, and not with any of the separate European states.

Once the principle of limited sovereignty is accepted by the United States and Britain in the English-speaking Union, it will be only too easy for China and India to accept the same and work out a similar Union as soon as the American Union with Britain comes into being. It is my conviction that, unless it is superseded by a better charter for all mankind, without racial discrimination, such a Union of Asiatic Democracies alone can establish the necessary world balance of power and insure a peace based upon justice by protecting the white man against himself. For the question of American Union with Britain is one affecting, not the two countries alone, but the character of the entire world organization, and it is important that the founder and supporters of the plan realize the role of Asia in this future world order or it will be heading toward the greatest world disaster yet. Truly at no time has there been a greater need for a vision that shall shed off repentently and unashamedly the disastrous white man's outlook of the nineteenth century, for which the man of the twentieth century is suffering now, and that shall take some account of a modern, awakened desire for self-government and for sharing alike in the blessings of this earth with the uncounted millions of Asia.

India-China-Russia

In this world balance of power, Russia or Stalin holds the key to the future pattern of world alignments. This is so because Russia is half-European and half-Asiatic. The union of Russia, China and India is not impossible, and whether this comes about or not depends largely upon the western democracies themselves. For I can see one thing clearly, that is, after the war, both China and India will start on the road of industrialization and mechanizing of their armies. In this, Russia provides the perfect pattern of doing it without foreign loans through a strict control of foreign exchange and foreign commerce. Russia will offer both the example and the means of modernizing China's and India's armies and industries. And it must not be forgotten that Russia has consistently offered larger loans and better terms to help China in this war than has America or England. Russia will be able to help industrialize China and help to build her tanks and airplanes. There is every reason to expect that this industrialization process under the name of various five-year plans will go on as fast as it has in Russia, and will change India and China in fifteen years. In this alone, and not in any faith in humanitarian politics, lies the hope that America and Britain may give China and India a square deal in the post-war reconstruction period.

—ASIA (New York).

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Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 23, P. O Katrisarai (Gaya).

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

sent struggle is unnecessary. The Communist view is: Establish unity and you get the National Government without the necessity of a struggle. Sounds like Amery stuff to us!

★

Lenin Smiles

A very distinguished Right Wing Congress leader once said: "I hate Communism. But I must confess that the Communists are the sincerest and most serious and selfless political workers in India."

To this we may add that, with all our differences with the Communists, we feel that Communism —or to be more precise, Marxism —has made a distinct contribution to the development of the Indian national movement. Nehru. Congress Socialist Party. Resolution of Fundamental Rights. Trade Unions. Strikes. Kisan Sabhas. A new rational outlook on social problems. The realistic trend in Indian literature. The growing divorce between politics and mystical nationalism. The declining influence of orthodoxy, priestcraft and organised religion. The undisputed idea that Indian independence must mean economic betterment of the masses and not merely replacement of White bureaucrats by Brown bureaucrats. Anti-Fascism. All these can be traced back to the doctrine of the economic interpretation of history formulated by Marx, practised by Lenin and propagated by the pioneers of Communism in India.

The present isolation of the Communist Party from the main current of national movement may seriously damage their future as a party. Nor can we see much scope in India for a rigid adherence to the Stalinist line of the Comintern. But the Communistic influence shall endure. And isn't that what really matters?

As we bade good-bye to Comrade Joshi and looked up at the wall above him, we could distinctly see Lenin smiling even if there was a slight frown on the serious brow of Stalin.

WHAT JAPAN WANTS OF RUSSIA

Tojo To Try Where Togo Failed

LONDON.

In quarters in Washington best-equipped to understand the Russo-Japanese situation, the announcement of the resignation of Mr. Togo, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and the assumption of this post by General Tojo seem to have caused no surprise, cables "The Times" Washington correspondent.

It does not mean that the Japanese Army has taken over the direction of foreign policy. For, that was done long ago; but it is admitted that it may mean a change in the immediate objective of that policy.

Japan is known to feel that her position cannot be secure while Australia and Siberia remain as possible bases for an Allied counter-attack. No secret has been made of that.

The question of prime interest to America, therefore, is for the moment whethhr the Allied operations in the region of the Solomon Islands have arrested, or give promise of arresting, the movement of Japan towards the Dominion and, whether, if that be so, the imminence of an attack on, or neutralisation of the Kamchatka Peninsula and the maritime province of Siberia, has become doubly great.

What the foreign policy, of Japan has conducted by Togo as Foreign Minister and Naotake Sato as Ambassador has sought is the cession of the northern half of Sakhalin Island and nothing less than the passage, under Japanese control "for the period of the war", of Siberian territory. This has not been possible while career diplomatists conducted the negotiations; but it is assumed in Washington that Tojo will attempt by more ruthless pressure to achieve that end without fighting, if he can.

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

On the wall are four flags arranged in ladder-like formation: the national tri-colour of India, the Red Flag of the Soviet Union, the White-star-on-blue of China and the White-crescent-on-green of Pakistan—we mean, the Muslim League!

From the adjacent wall three faces keep a vigilant eye on the goings-on in the room: those of Lenin, Stalin and Marshal Timoshenko.

The remaining walls are plastered with maps—of China, Soviet Union Europe, India. There is barely room enough left for one extra map—of Pakistan, one presumes!—whenever that is available.

There are two tables strewn with a fairly orderly journalistic paraphernalia. A few chairs for visitors and a narrow couch-bed with a pair of rather unproletarian Japanese silk cushions. That is all.

But there are other rooms in which you may observe a staff of a dozen sub-editors, two typists, clerks, a radio-set, a small library of Marxist books.

This is the office of the editor of a weekly paper, "People's War" —and its three editions in Hindi, Urdu and Marathi. But its importance goes beyond journalistic horizons. It is the headquarters of the Communist Party of India

★

Red Den

A year ago if the Police had managed to locate these premises one would have heard of "Red Den Discovered In City." To-day it is a respectable place, carrying on respectable journalistic and political activities. There is a telephone at hand, and telegraph peons may be seen arriving with press cables from London. And passers-by along the Khetwadi Main Road in Girgaum may observe a Red Flag dangling from the third floor window.

To-day the Communist Party is legal and its activities can be carried on in broad daylight. This is one of the many contradictions implicit in the present situation —ex-Ministers in jail, ex-Conspirators free; bourgeoise papers have to close down while Communist papers flourish and are sold openly even to British 'Tommies', the revolutionaries of yesterday, with a price on their heads, are the war-effort-wallahs of to-day, flattered by the authorities.

These contradictions bespeak no 'volte face' on the part of the Communists, no betrayal of the masses or 'sell-out' to the Imperialists, but they are the product of the present war which itself is the greatest contradiction as witness the impossible alignments it has produced—Churchill and Stalin, Chiang and Chu-Teh, Roosevelt and Earl Browder, Rajagopalachariar and Puran Chandra Joshi.

★

P. C. Joshi

To Puran Chandra Joshi, Secretary of the Communist Party of India, these contradictions are no contradictions at all. Kumaon-born, pleasant-featured, shortish, quick-spoken, deeply read in Marxist theology, tea-addict P. C. Joshi—"P. C." to all his comrades—is one of the most interesting and important personalities in Indian politics to-day. In spite of the fact that he has spent long years in jail and at other times has had to live 'underground', he has managed to preserve a youthful appearance and youthful enthusiasm to match. His Marxist fanaticism is not offensive and, on the other hand, compels admiration.

He is the spokesman and chosen leader of the Indian Communists and, therefore, to him we went to get some light on the present puzzling attitude of the Indian Communists and also, since the party is, for the first time, legal to-day, some information about the Communist Party, its composition, constitution and membership.

Mainly because it has always been illegal, never before has the Indian press published these authentic details about a party which has been so much talked about, applauded, criticised, condemned, abused, and some of whose members are individually so well-known. It was left to the LAST PAGE to be the first to break this black-out.

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Two Questions And The Answer

Two questions we posed to Comrade "P.C.": How is it that the Communist Party, consistent with its historic anti-Imperialist role, wants to support the British Administration's War Effort in India? And, why has the Communist Party disassociated itself from the struggle launched by the Congress for the immediate realisation of India's independence?

The reply he gave developed into a three-hour heated discussion and it would require half a dozen Last Pages to accommodate a verbatim report of it, even if we had a stenographer handy. So we requested "P. C." to let us have a brief summary of his Party's attitude and he has obliged us. So here it is, in Comrade Joshi's own words:—

"Indian patriots are in a cruel dilemma. Enslaved under British Imperialism, we are threatened with Fascist-Imperialist enslavement. Will it be a change of masters or Indians will be able to win India for the Indians? This is the issue. The battle of Indian freedom has to be fought, in the situation of to-day, as the battle for defending the Motherland. It is the British Imperialist rulers who stand between our great people and the Fascist invaders, they are fighting our people to-day rather than let us fight the Fascists, they want to keep us, as their colony, rather than leave our country to us to be defended with our blood, in free and equal partnership with the peoples and armies of the United Nations.

"We are totally opposed to the idea that Indian freedom can come by destroying the existing means of defence, tampering with transport, stopping production or destroying military objectives. Such activities, in the perilous situation of to-day, instead of helping us to get rid of British domination will land us under Jap jack-boot instead.

"We Communists suggest national unity as the nation's only way out to-day. National unity for National Government and against British autocracy, national unity for national defence and against Jap invaders. We know some of our patriots think national unity is impossible or difficult. They want short-cuts! They forget we are faced with the issue of life or death. Our country which belongs to all, which all love, is in danger, to say we cannot unite to save the country is to slander our own patriotism, it is lack of faith in the sound instincts of our people, it is refusal to go to the people and tell them the blunt truth. We draw our confidence in our nation's destiny from a fervent realisation that this great land of ours belongs to us all and in its holy defence, it is possible to unite all patriotic sons and daughters of our land. We are struggling to see that we see this for ourselves before the Japs teach us this very lesson, at the cost of our own blood, our own provinces.

"We are doing our best to build a unity campaign, for the release of the national leaders, for negotiations for National Government, so that Indians may be able to defend India and realise India's freedom as a free and equal member of the Grand Alliance of the freedom-loving nations."

★

Every Member A Leader

As regards the strength of his party Comrade Joshi is neither boastful nor unnecessarily modest. According to him, the Communist Party is the third most important political party in India—next to the Congress and the Muslim League. The total membership of the party, however, is only 8,000. But, explained Joshi, every one of these members is a leader—trained, disciplined, tested and passed—and the number of supporters and sympathisers of the Party is many times larger. The influence of the Party, he thinks, is increasing every day.

There are provincial committees (we were further informed) in each province but the Communist strongholds are East Bengal, Malabar, Andhra and Punjab. They are the leading political force in the Trade Union movement and they dominated student politics until recently when there was a split after the Congress decision to launch the present struggle. Even now, though the majority are following the Congress lead, they are willing to listen to the Communist view-point.

★

How To Become A Communist?

We were curious to find out how exactly one became a member of the Communist Party? From what we learnt, it appears it is even more exclusive than the Willingdon Club or the Masonic Lodge. The necessary qualifications, however, are neither esoteric nor financial but ideological and practical.

The aspirant for membership must, of course, accept the party policy and programme. Then he must join one of the study circles or political schools conducted by the Party. After he has fully grasped the theory of Marxism he must learn to apply that theory to practical problems and, therefore, he has got to work with the party unit in some mass movement—Congress, Students, Trade Unions or Kisan Sabhas. Only then he is admitted to a "cell" (the primary and the lowest party organisation which generally consists of not more than half a dozen members) as a "candidate" member. Full membership is granted to him only after he has been studying and working for some time to the entire satisfaction of his Comrades, only when "he can act as leader among the non-party masses." Not a very easy process, one must admit! Pity the poor spy or agent-provocateur who tries to break into the Party!!

The "cell" is the lowest unit (It may be "Functional" e.g. Press Workers' Cell; or "Residential", e.g. Parel Cell). Then comes the Local Party, the District Committee, and the Provincial Committee. The All-India Central Committee is elected by an annual convention.

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Birth Of Communism In India

The Communist ideology took seed in India much before the Communist Party of India was formed. According to Joshi, the success of the Bolshevik Revolution had a tremendous impact upon the radically-minded Indians. This manifested itself in three different ways as early as 1920:—

(1) Some of the "Mahajireen" —old Khilafatist workers who left India after the collapse of the Khilafat movement—managed to reach Asiatic Soviet Russia, via Afghanistan, and thus imbibed the Bolshevik doctrines.

(2) Political workers turned their attention to organising Trade Unions while intellectuals formed study circles to study Marxism.

(3) Within the Congress, a Socialistic element made its appearance.

Local Communist groups were being formed when, in 1924, the Government launched the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case. The charge was: trying to organise the Communist Party with a view to overthrow His Majesty's Government. The accused included Dange and Muzaffar, and M. N. Roy as an absconder (who was later to rise high up in the International Communist hierarchy and, still later, to be expelled from the Comintern!). The leaders on trial were sentenced but it gave them an opportunity to propagate their views and the labour movement got a great fillip all over the country. There were several successful strikes, socialist study circles were formed everywhere and in 1926 the Nehrus (Motilal and Jawaharlal) went to Moscow to attend the 10th anniversary of the Revolution, a symbol of Indian nationalists' interest in the Soviet.

★

Rs. 8,000 Per Day!

The biggest boost that the Indian Communists got was in 1929 when 32 of them (including two English Communists, Spratt and Bradley) were put on trial on a charge of conspiracy. The Meerut Conspiracy Case went on for four and a half years and cost the Government an astronomical figure—Joshi calculates the expense to have been Rs. 8,000 per day of the trial. The Government lawyers alone were paid something like Rs. 2,000 per day! Shrewd propagandists as they were, the Communists utilised the trial for their own ends and day after day the Indian papers carried columns of their statements made in Court which were nothing but a reiteration of the Communist ideology and programme. Not only in India but all over the world echoed the voice of Indian Communists. The Meerut Case put Indian Communism on world map!

Joshi is proud of his "boys" who have never missed a single opportunity to propagate Communism. Whenever they have been jailed, they have held regular study classes in Marxism in the prison itself and thus won over a mass of non-Communist radicals, e.g. the terrorist prisoners in Andamans who came back from the penal colony full-fledged Communists.

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People's War?

We asked Joshi if it was true that for two months after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, his Party continued to call this an Imperialist war from which Indians should keep aloof. He admitted it, explaining that they took time to fully understand, discuss and clarify the world situation—a task which was rendered difficult by some members being in jails and others 'underground'. It was only after careful deliberations that they decided to raise the "People's War" slogan.

He repudiated the suggestion, however, that they had received instructions either from the Comintern headquarters in Moscow or from the British Communist Party. "The Communist Party of India", he said, "is a much more important and influential body than the Communist Party of Great Britain", adding that as early as 1934 the Comintern had declared that no instructions will be issued to the parties in various countries which were to determine their policies according to their own circumstances.

★

Pakistan

Pakistan, admitted Joshi, is not the same thing as the self-determination of nationalities patterned on the Soviet model which the Communists have advocated. Contrary to popular expectations he or his colleagues have not yet met Mr. Jinnah to discuss the Congress-League unity scheme they have so vehemently espoused. But it appears that they are in touch with "certain prominent Muslim Leaguers" and Joshi thinks more and more Leaguers are veering round to the idea of unity.

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Quit India

On the issue of "Quit India", said Joshi, the Communists are hundred per cent with the Congress. Imperialism must end in India and a National Government immediately formed to mobilize the people against the Fascist invaders. But, he insists, the pre-

(Continued on Page 21)

TURKEY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Measures Adopted By New Cabinet

By LEONARD KIRSCHEN

The main problems the new cabinet will have to solve are mainly economic. For this reason the greater part of the Saradjoglu Government's programme declaration dealt with the Government's intentions and plans in the economic field.

Already the Saydam Government had been confronted by a series of difficulties and as a result a series of measures had been taken bringing the whole of Turkish economic life under the control of the Government. This action was based on a somewhat erroneous interpretation of the Republican People's Party programme which foresees, in certain instances, nationalisation of a series of enterprises. The revolutionary character of this programme had in mind the nationalisation of industries, like in Soviet Russia, but only of the industries. Turkey being a large agricultural country with an individualistically-minded peasantry, it would have been a great mistake to include in this programme anything like a nationalization of agriculture.

The main economic difficulties are food, clothing and their distribution and transport. When the Saydam Government was confronted with all these difficulties—which with them brought an increase in prices and in the cost of living—it introduced a series of control measures which had as a result to indispose the merchants and peasants. The effect was hoarding and the creation of a Black Bourse.

Nationalization Of Industries

Sarajoglu announced that the new cabinet intended to return to liberalism. On the other hand he announced that certain industries will be completely nationalized. In the light of the explanations given above it is now clear that a distinction is being made between agricultural production and trade in general towards which liberal methods are to be adopted, and industrial production which is going to be nationalized to the full. The Government hopes that by leaving the agricultural market and trade to adapt itself to the free law of demand and offer, on one side, and by controlling industrial production, on the other, the discrepancies between agricultural produces and industrial articles will disappear. This remains to be seen how willing the markets will be to adapt themselves to the new situation.

There is just one new aspect to consider and that is the smuggling of foodstuffs out of Turkey. Turkey has a huge coast-line which it is very difficult to watch and round her are countries all lacking essential foodstuffs and other places, like the Greek islands in the Aegean, starving. There has always been a certain amount of contraband from Turkey, but the control of the Government of all stocks has made it difficult for smugglers to get the goods of the country. The Saydam Government had introduced a series of measures such as stock control, prohibition to move goods from one part of the country to another without special permit and a series of local distribution and control offices. The vexations caused by these measures, however, were so great that the new cabinet decided that the loss caused by smuggling was infinitely smaller than that caused by all the vexatory measures and decided, as a first step when coming into office, to abolish them all.

Wheat Shortage

Sarajoglu admitted in his declaration that the Government was going to be confronted in the coming winter with a serious food problem. Among them the far most important one is the problem of wheat. Turkey this year, as in the last three years, is still forced to feed a large army. The new harvest has been gathered in, and it is not the practice of the Turkish Government to release figures. In most provinces the harvest was good in others that is in five provinces in south-eastern Anatolia it had been burned out for lack of rain. The Government was determined, said the new Premier, to leave no peasants without land and no land without peasants. But in order to achieve this there are series of difficulties among which the impossibility of reconciling defence duties with agricultural duties for the peasants is one.

Sarajoglu stated that when the world war began Turkey had about 500,000 tons of wheat in stock. Of this quantity, half was in the hands of private persons and half in the hands of the Government. During the first two years of the war, these stocks were sufficient to cover the needs of the army and civil population and fill the gaps caused by a larger consumption of wheat and diminishing production. It was in 1941 that the deficit started. The Turkish Government accordingly turned to the British Government and asked for help which was granted. Owing to lack of shipping space not so much as was desired could be imported, but Turkey managed according to the Premier's figures, to import about 100,000 tons of wheat. This wheat helped to carry on over a difficult period. Nevertheless; he said, the Government found itself this year confronted with another deficit of nearly 200,000 tons. Although wheat was still coming in from Britain and the Empire the Turkish Government asked the United States Government, through its Ambassador in Turkey, whether the United States could not give Turkey the wheat required.

Shipping Difficulties

Washington, said the Premier, assented immediately. Export of wheat towards Turkey has been given free up to any quantity the Turkish Government can carry with its own or chartered neutral shipping. In face of the serious situation which the Turkish Premier had pointed out might arise if deliveries were not started at once, the United States Government has agreed to send a first quantity of 15,000 tons with its own ships and this wheat is expected to arrive within the next 45 days. The Premier, then announced that negotiations were being proceeded with for shipping with a neutral Government.

In Ankara commercial circles it is believed that negotiations are at present being carried with the Vichy Government for shipping. British commercial circles also say that since the figure of 100,000 tons had been compiled, another quantity of 6,000 tons British wheat has been shipped to Mersin and another lot of 7,000 is awaiting shipping in Haifa.

The Premier then turned to the clothing problem. He told the Medjlis that Turkey's production of wool and cotton was more than sufficient to cover Turkey's needs, and that it allowed even for export. There were two main difficulties here. One that the local industry could not cover all the demands, and secondly that a minority of non-state enterprises dictated the price on the market.

He said that the wollen textile industry only covered 80 per cent of the country's needs and the cotton textile manufacturing industry only 60 per cent. Of these 50 per cent. were state owned or state controlled and 50 per cent in private hands. The latter category imposed the prices on the markets and had led to an artificial increase in the cost of textiles. The Government was decided to proceed with the nationalisation of the remaining factories held by private owners, and in the meantime to try and find a means of controlling the price.

Inspite of the fact that the existing textile factories were working in three shifts, twenty-four hours round the clock, he had said that they were only producing 80 per cent. of the textiles required by the country. The Government was studying the possibility of erecting several new textile factories among which one large combine is being planned. In the meantime the Ministry of Trade has decided to distribute a number of 15 looms in each larger village so as to encourage the peasants to produce their textiles.

The Premier did not touch the transport problem in detail, but it is now known that a number of 15 out of 30 railway engines ordered in Germany have arrived in Turkey and also a number of 245 open 20-ton goods trucks out of a number of 550 ordered. These will help to improve conditions in the coming autumn as far as the transport of coal is concerned.

Encouraging Imports

There will be no new regulations enforced as regards exports or imports. There will be no ban on luxury articles and these are free in trade. The Government has decided that those who can afford to buy luxury articles can also pay for them any price. The Government has also decided not to introduce the Excess Profit Tax. The Saydam Government had decided to introduce this tax this autumn with retrospective effect and had managed to unsettle the market. As a further proof of goodwill towards trade and in order to encourage imports from wherever possible, the Government has decided to reduce the import premium from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent. The tendency is towards the abolition of these premiums which had served to help the Government to pay the export premium. As export is now limited and as in war time the foreign buyers are prepared to pay and price for Turkish goods, there is no use in paying these export premiums, so they are slowly being abolished. When these will be totally abolished, the import premiums will also be abolished. The result will be that imported goods will be cheaper and accessible to more buyers as hitherto.

Rising Cost Of Living

Sarajoglu admitted that the cost of living had gone up. He was not worried about the rich who had money. He was not worried about the peasants who were coming into their own with the new agricultural prices and who had also the greater part of their necessities on the land itself. The working class had managed in the last two years to bring their salaries into line with the new cost of living.

The Government, Saradjoglu admitted openly, was worried about civil servants and those serving the country under colours or active soldiers. It was now impossible for the Turkish Government to think of increasing their salaries because this would lead to the formation of a vicious circle: higher salaries lead to higher taxation, higher taxation to a new increase in the cost of living. The Government was thinking of some other means to compensate the civil servants and their families and help them tide over the winter which will be extremely hard for them. As a first small help, the Government had decided to give to the head of each family one pair of shoes, cloth for one suit for himself and one dress for his wife if he is married. This will apply to the category of civil servants with small wages.

Throughout the Premier's declaration there is an open discussion of all the difficulties without trying to hide anything from the people. It shows the Government's determination to take the people into its confidence and establish a closer co-operation, between Government and people in the coming winter. The Government's aim in doing this is to prepare the people for what measures it may be forced to take and to make these measures palatable by giving the masses the feeling that they too have collaborated with the Government. This will lead to an internal pacification and unity and will make people stop thinking about class differences.

Task Ahead

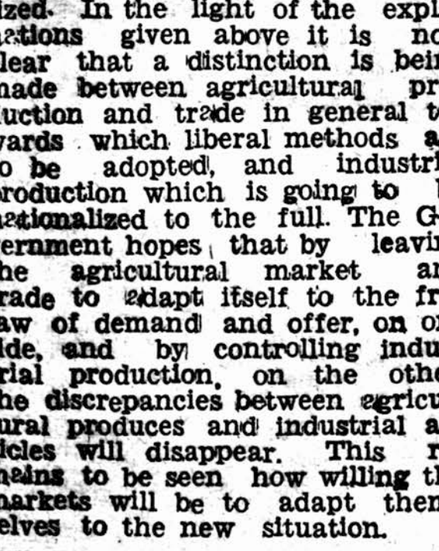
With the home front secure the Saradjoglu Government can look with a certain amount of confidence into the future. It now depends how much experimenting will be done and also to what extent the new Government will show sufficient elasticity, to change either measures which it has taken and which prove unworkable, and to remove obstacles which stand in the way of a normal development in Turkey's economic life. The word "liberalism", as used by the Premier, may mean that the Government is not prepared to resist stubbornly if one or the other of its measures fail and will immediately abolish any measure which has not proved successful. This does not mean that the new Government will not try to control prices and stop senseless speculation and profiteering. It now remains to be seen what the Saradjoglu cabinet will achieve in the coming winter before passing judgment on its economic programme.

An elderly woman had been to hear her nephew preach for the first time, and she thought it a very poor sermon.

Later that day she asked: "James, why did you enter the ministry?"

"Because I was called", he answered.

"James", said the aunt, looking solemnly at him, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"



Fair One: "Archie isn't at all happy to-day, Auntie, He's got to have his teeth stopped.
Jovial Aunt: "I suppose he's had enough drilling already, eh?"

"What notes affect you most, Professor?"
Hard up Musician: "Demand notes"

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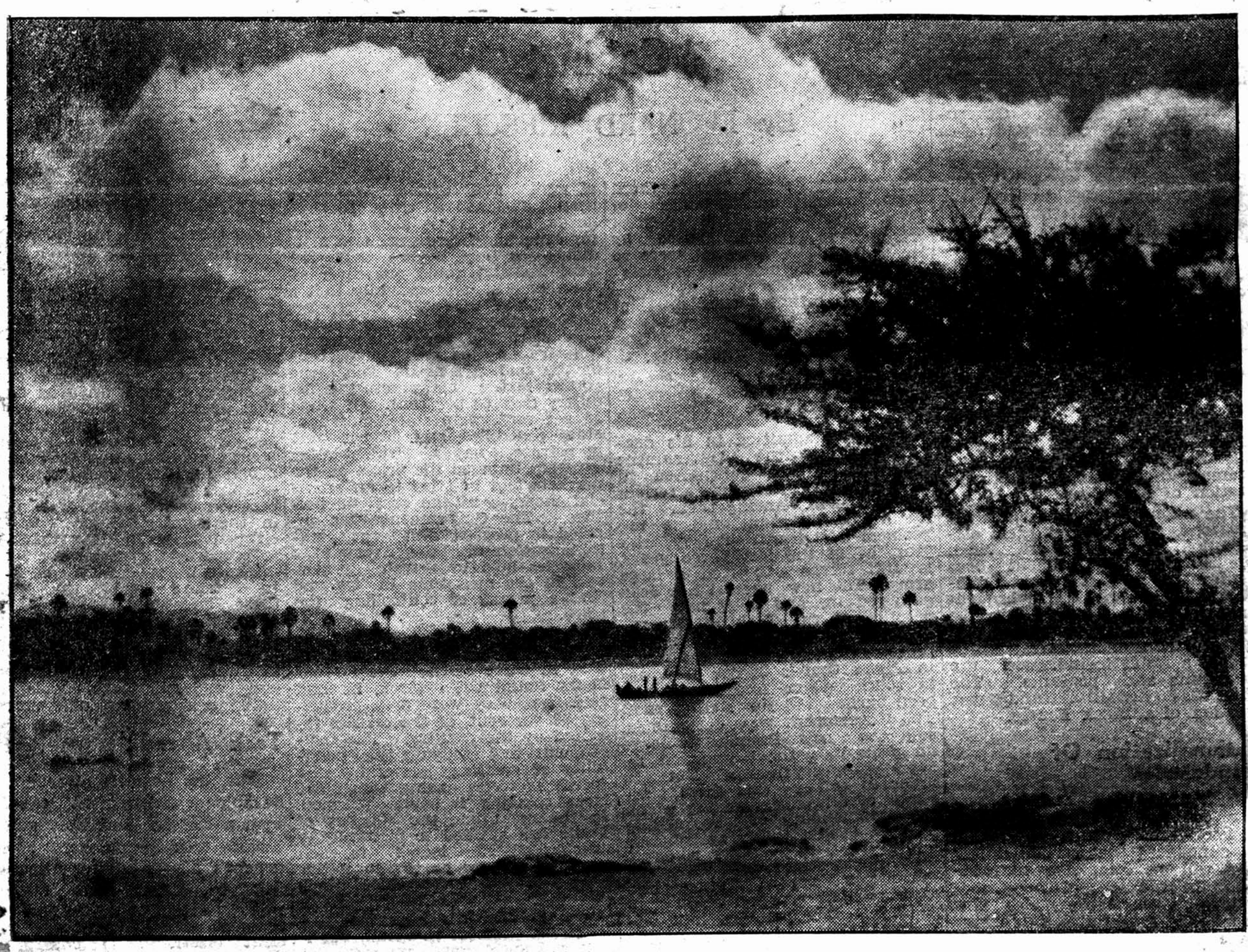
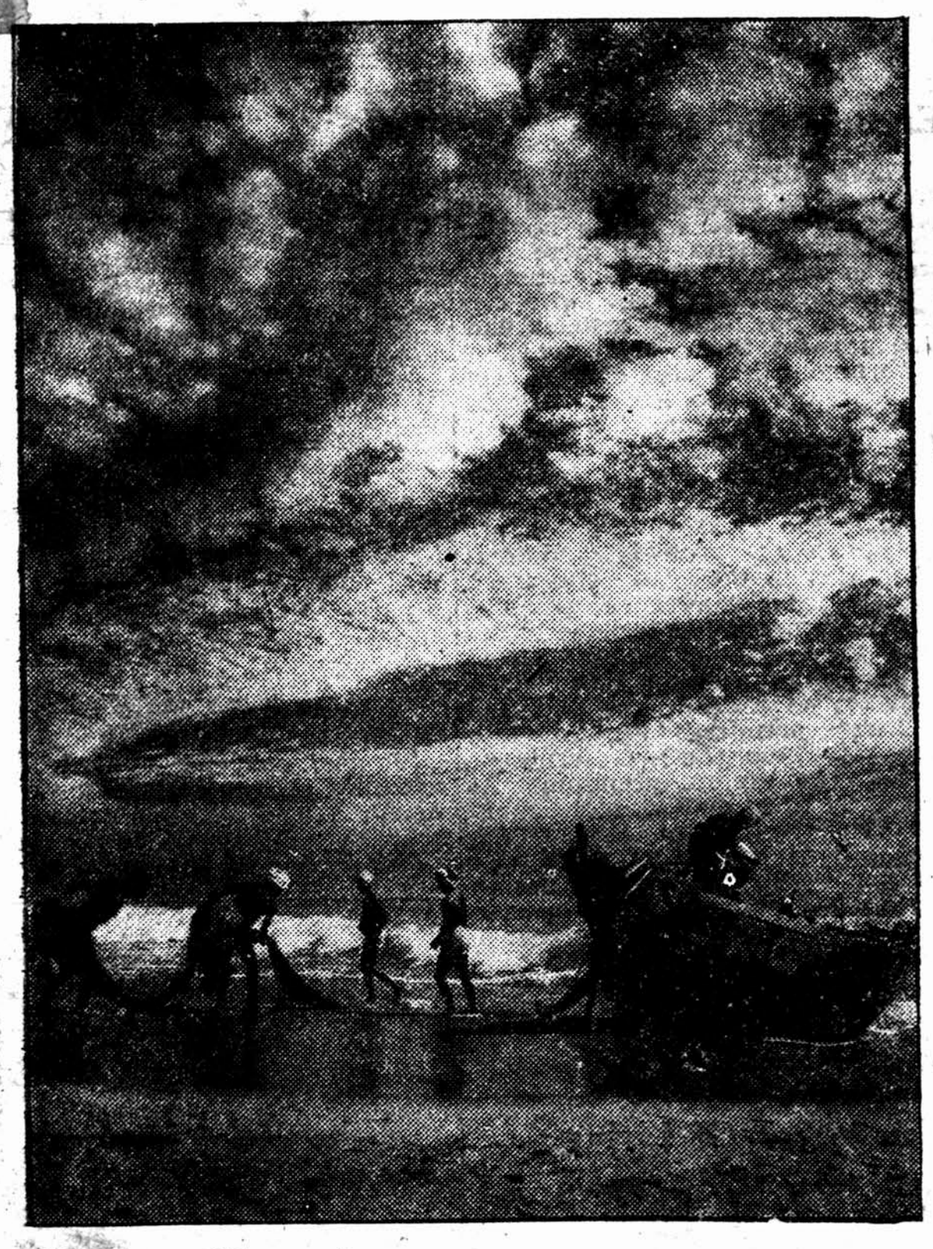
FAREWELL TO MONSOON



'Somewhere' in Bombay's Suburbs!

—E. F. FERREIRA



Along the coast ....

.... and in the fields.

—A. M. HUSSAIN

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